FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO ALLEGES ISRAELI PLAN AGAINST PALESTINIAN LEADERS

JN261303 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 26 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut--A statement by the PLO Executive Committee has affirmed that the PLO has definite information indicating that the Zionist enemy government has drafted a terrorist plan to liquidate the Palestinian revolution representatives inside the occupied homeland and in a number of foreign countries, a fact which reflects the Zionist enemy's violation of these countries' sovereignty.

The PLO Executive Committee statement added that, due to the instigation of terrorist Menahem Begin, the Zionist Knesset has approved this criminal plan, which is intended to damage the Palestinian Arab people, their leadership and representatives throughout the world. The statement pointed out that these terrorist operations are linked to and conform with the repeated Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in southern Lebanon.

In conclusion, the statement called upon both revolutionaries and the world's democratic and friendly organizations to firmly confront all Zionist terrorist schemes and to increase their cohesion with the Palestinian Arab people's cause.

Cyprus: PLO Official Threatened

NC300813 Nicosia O AGON in Greek 30 Jan 79 p 1 NC

[Text] The director of the Palestinian office in Cyprus, Mr Zakariya, Abd al-Rahim, received a death threat a few days ago from an unknown person who was speaking in Arabic.

According to available information, the unknown persons contacted Mr Zakhariya by telephone and threatened that in a few days he will suffer the same fate as the deputy leader of the Palestinians, Abu Hasan, suffered a few days ago when a bomb exploded and killed him.

A few days later, a car was seen moving suspiciously outside the Palestinian office in Nicosia. Three persons, one of them armed with Kalashnikovs, were riding in the car. Both incidents have been reported to the police who are conducting investigations.

Anti-'Arafat Plot Cited

NC300955 Doha QNA in Arabic 0908 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 30 January--Palestinian sources in Beirut told the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS that security organs of the Palestinian revolution have uncovered a plan to assassinate PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. These organs have confiscated explosives and other equipment.

The Palestinian sources told AL-QABAS, which published the report in today's issue, that the plan was uncovered several days before the assassination of Abu Hasan, who was responsible for the Fatah's security department.

The paper adds that the Palestinian security organs have arrested agents belonging to "Arab" intelligence organs and that these agents have confessed that they had come to Lebanon to carry out acts of sabotage and to assassinate some leaders.

The paper does not identify the states from which these agents come. Lebanese and Palestinian circles say they believe that the area of western Beirut will be the scene of dangerous events in the near future.

AL-QABAS adds that Lebanese officials are studying a security plan which will be implemented in the next few days. The paper adds that this move comes after Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received security reports on imminent acts of violence.

The paper adds that instructions have been issued to the Lebanese security organs to coordinate their activities with the counterespionage department of the PLO and to keep a watch on all suspicious persons residing in Lebanon as well as on foreigners who have recently arrived in Lebanon.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry has also directed its diplomatic missions abroad to be strict in issuing visas to non-Lebanese.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS EULOGY FOR SLAIN ABU HASAN

JN2918 42 [Editorial Report JN] Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world at 1538 GMT on 29 January begins broadcasting a 45-minute recording of a eulogy held this afternoon at the Arab University of Beirut in honor of martyr hero leader 'Ali Hasan Salamah, alias Abu Hasan. The announcer notes that the eulogy was attended by leader Abu 'Ammar; brothers Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf); Abu Salih; Abu al-Lutf (Faruq Qaddumi), and Abu al-Hawl; members of the Fatah movement Central Committee; Staff Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil; a number of leaders of various factions of the Palestinian revolution; leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Lebanese pan-Arab front; and a large gathering of Palestinian revolution cadres.

The announcer says that the eulogy began with a speech delivered by Comrade George Hawi on behalf of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. George Hawi notes the struggling life of martyr 'Ali Hasan Salamah, who made sacrifices all his life for the sake of his people and his revolution. "'Ali Hasan Salamah fell, yet he handed the gun to a 13-year-old child so that the march might continue," George Hawi says, referring to Salamah's child. Hawi stresses that the treacherious crime committed against martyr 'Ali Hasan Salamah demonstrates the failure of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plots against the Palestinian people. Hawi praises the cohesion and strong relations tying the Palestinian revolution to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Lebanese people and says that the hostile plots intended to liquidate the Palestinian revolution have been met with further steadfastness and steps toward unity. In this regard, Hawi praises the Syrian-Iraqi National Charter for Joint Action and the popular Arab uprising in the PDRY, as well as the revolution of the noble Iranian people under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Hawi's remarks on Khomeyni were received with long applause.

The next speaker, Tariq Nasir ad-Din, delivers a speech on behalf of the pan-Arab Lebanese Front, noting that "Martyr Abu Hasan always realized that the road to Palestine is long and full of hardships; thus, the way to Palestine does not pass through the Camp David accords, for it began with a long, glorious channel of blood covering the entire Arab homeland." Tariq Nasir ad-Din hails the Syrian-Iraqi unity steps and the glorious Iranian revolution under Khomeyni's leadership, all of which create strong links to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution.

The eulogy concludes with a speech by Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee. Abu Iyad recalls the earlier days of the revolution and how he first met martyr 'Ali Hasan Salamah in Cairo during a training course. "'Ali Hasan Salamah never hesitated to accept any assignment, no matter how dangerous or grave it might have been," Abu Iyad notes.

Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestinian people do not fear pain. He adds that the enemy had earlier assassinated martyrs Husuf an-Najjar, Kamal Nasir and Kamal 'Udwan, yet the Palestinian people quickly recovered from the sorrow and pain and are now more determined than ever to continue to march to victory. Commenting on the assassination Hasan Salamah, Abu Iyad says: "We will take revenge using the same method. They should understand that the blood of martyr 'Ali Hasan Salamah and the other martyrs will not be wasted. We will strike back in the same way." Abu Iyad added that "the U.S. White House and all the European countries used to scream and shout condemnations of the Palestinian terrorists. These days they are silent; they say nothing about this terrorist action. Does this mean that terrorism is restricted to the Palestinians, who are only exercising their just right to their own homeland, a place where they can live?" Abu Iyad adds that "Fear will never find its way to our hearts, but we will plant fear in their hearts everywhere." "If their Knesset has decided to strike against us in all our locations, we say to them with firm faith and confidence that we will fight them whereever they are located."

Abu Iyad emphasizes the Palestinian people's desire to have their own independent state, where they can live as any other people, adding that the United States and its puppet Israel fight this desire everywhere. He says: "We now tell the whole world we have nothing left to lose but our lives." "This revolution will continue; it will not stop; it will continue and grow in its war against U.S. imperialism and Israel."

In referring to the capitulatory settlement attempts in the area, Abu Iyad says that those who depend on America will soon realize how wrong they are. Viewing the situation in Iran, Abu Iyad notes that America had promised the shah of Iran that it would support him with all the weapons and fighter planes he might need. "Yet look what happened to the shah; he fled." Abu Iyad praises the noble, glorious revolution of the Iranian people under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Concluding his speech, Abu Iyad attackes the rich Arab shaykhs who are reluctant to aid and support the badly suffering people of southern Lebanon, and praises the support and steadfastness of the Lebanese people, who stand with the Palestinian people and their revolution.

Pays Respects to Martyrs' Survivors

JN271646 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 1515 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces ofthe revolution, today visited the refugee camps of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Shatila to visit the families of the hero martyrs 'Ali 'Isa 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Atiyah and Khalil Ahmad Husayn 'Awdah, who fell victim to the Zionist crime with leader 'Ali Hasan Salamah and other comrades on 22 January, 1979.

The family of martyr 'Ali 'Atiyah and the inhabitants of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp received brother Abu 'Ammar with slogans hailing the revolution and resolving to continue the march of liberation regardless of the obstacles and sacrifices. The family of martyr 'Ali 'Atiyah welcomed the commander in chief. The mother of the martyr received Abu 'Ammar with joyous cries in her house. The camp's inhabitants rushed to the martyr's home to express their solidarity with their leader and to show their determination to resist the enemy and confront its terror. The brother of the martyr requested the commander of the revolution to accept him in the ranks of the revolution in place of his brother.

Amid this atmosphere of expression of the faith of our people, who transform the occasion of martyrdom of their men into joyous occasions, brother Abu 'Ammar made a short address to the 4,000 citizens who rushed to see the commander in their camp.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: With such a spirit, this high morale and this great people, I defy Begin, Carter and their agents in the region. These people are offering martyrs and will never cease to give sacrifices until they emerge victorious and return to their homeland and set up their independent state. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Our enemies think that through their crimes they can put pressure on this revolution. Let them look at this great people who, while burying their martyrs, are awaiting struggle and the continuation of the march.

Addressing 'Ayn al-Hulwah masses, he said: Our path is long and not strewn with roses. Our road is full of thorns placed by the plotters. Yet during the past 14 years you have proven that you have chosen revolution and armed struggle because of your strong faith in your rights to your country and to live a dignified life. Abu 'Ammar said: These camps are the bastions of the revolution. When I see you transforming the martyrdom of the fighter into a wedding occasion I defy all our enemies and I am sure that your revolution must emerge victorious.

Concluding his speech the commander said: With blood and with life we will continue our march. The masses repeated Abu 'Ammar's words and the women raised joyous cries.

The masses raised aloft brother Abu 'Ammar on their shoulders from the home of the martyrs to his car while repeating revolutionary slogans.

At the Shatila Camp the commander in chief visited the family of the martyr Khalil Ahmad Husayn 'Awdah whose wife gave birth to a child the day he was martyred. The martyr's mother received the leader of the revolution. She was a representative of every Palestinian woman. She said: I have nine sons and I have given them to the revolution. They are your sons and the sons of Palestine. I have given birth to them to be heroes and not pieces of wood. She said: I have told all my sons to be fighters for the sake of their country and people.

In this atmosphere, brother Abu 'Ammar asserted that the Palestinian revolution will not go back on any of its aims so long as there are such mothers among the Palestinian people and so long as there are children like this among them. Whenever a martyr falls, hundreds of heroes will emerge to take his place. He said that the people are worthy of their heroism and sacrifices. They are persevering and steadfast.

'ARAFAT CABLES SUPPORT TO ALGERIAN PARTY MEETING

JN282127 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, sent a cable yesterday to Mr Rabah Bitat, acting president of Algeria, and to the members of the Algerian Council of the Revolution on the occasion of the Fourth Algerian National Liberation Front Party Conference. Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed, on behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO, his sincere wishes for the success of the conference in the interest of Arab Algeria, Palestine and the Arab nation.

Abu 'Ammar said: Your conference is being held under circumstances in which the Arab nation faces great challenges imposed by the Zionist-imperialist aggression. History will record that the late President Houari Boumediene played a major role in building the national Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, the major force in the Baghdad summit, which corrected the strategic balance and reflected the Arab consensus against Camp David agreements.

Abu 'Ammar added: When we address the Algerian people, who offered 1.5 million martyrs, we address those who know the meaning of sacrifice, the harshness of the loss of heroes from their ranks and the ability of the masses to sacrifice. We are consoled by the fact that the basis provided by President Boumedine is deep and strong and will remain a firm foundation for future generations.

Concluding his cable, brother Abu 'Ammar said: We hope that your fourth conference will end with the blossoming of the seeds planted by Boumediene against the colonialists, the imperialists and the Zionists.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL RETURNS FROM MOROCCO VISIT

NC262000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1942 GMT 26 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 26 January--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad returned to Cairo this evening from Rabat, where he had chaired the 3-day meetings of the 11th Session of the Board of Directors of the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to the African and Arab States. The session ended in the Moroccan capital yesterday.

The Arab League secretary general stated after his arrival that the fund approved a program to provide aid to a number of African and Arab states in the form of experts, doctors, engineers and grants totaling $3 million. Riyad stated that the next session will be held in one of the African capitals in June.

He added that he has asked the Arab governments to increase the fund's capital to enable it to meet the aid needs of the African and Arab states.

Visits Qadduri, Discusses Deportation

JN271528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1446 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 27 January--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad met here today with Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council.

During the meeting, Riyad received a memo from the council's General Secretariat protesting the Egyptian authorities' decision to deport Secretary General of the Arab Economic Unity Council Dr Fakhri Qadduri from Egypt.

The two sides discussed the implications and the impact of the decision on the future of the joint Arab action and the continuity of the work of the Arab organizations headquartered in Cairo.

Dr Fakhri Qadduri met with the employees of the Arab Economic Unity Council. He urged them to continue to shoulder the responsibility despite the difficult circumstances. He also expressed confidence in the continuation of the spirit of sincere cooperation to serve the joint Arab action.

He said that the Arab economic unity agreement was and still is an expression of the Arab will in unity, freedom and progress. He also affirmed that the Arab Economic Unity Council has for many years now covered important steps on this path. He said the achievements accomplished so far are the fruit of sincere Arab unionist action.

PNC SPEAKER REITERATES PLO STAND FOR LEBANON'S VIABILITY

JN300937 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, has asserted that the Palestinian resistance believes in unified plan, both with regard to people and land. The PLO, he said, is prepared to back the legitimate Lebanese Government and is committed to the Cairo agreement and its supplements which organize the PLO's relations with the legitimate Lebanese Government in order to establish security and prevent any attempts to divide Lebanon.

In an exclusive statement to the Saudi paper Al-JAZIRAH, Al-Fahum said that the Palestinians consider themselves as the guests of their Lebanese brothers and that they will not accept any substitute to Palestine.

PFLP SPOKESMAN LAUDS SYRIAN-IRAQI NATIONAL ACTION CHARTER

JN300932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0810 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 January--PFLP Official Spokesman Hassam Abu Sharif has declared that the Joint National Action Charter between fraternal Syria and Iraq is a serious and basic step toward Arab unity and toward liberating Palestine.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today, Abu Sharif said that the unity of the two countries and the merging of their enormous manpower and economic resources will enable them to confront the Camp David agreements and their repercussions.

Abu Sharif added that the results of the Iraqi-Syrian Unity will have a positive effect on the battle of liberation being waged by the Arab nation.

SNA: ISLAMIC DEFENSE INSTITUTE ISSUES STATEMENT

ID270652 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2150 GMT 26 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpts] London, 26 January--Salim 'Azam, president of the Islamic Institute of Defense Technology has called on all the advanced world countries to provide all possible help to the Islamic countries in their efforts to attain speedy social and economic progress.

In a statement today on the first international conference for the defense of Islamic countries which will be held in London next February, 'Azam said there is no doubt that the establishment of a strong and prosperous Islamic world will serve not only the Islamic states but the entire world.

According to a survey by the institute, he said 41 Islamic countries spent over $40 billion during the past year only on their regular defense forces. The Islamic countries will continue to spend money on their defense for many years to come, he added.

It is recalled that the Islamic Institute of Defense Technology was established early in 1978 in accordance with the decision taken by the European Islamic Council in July, 1977.

The institute is a nonpolitical, independent organization whose aim is to help and advise the Islamic countries in the field of establishing growing defense forces.

FATAH REPORTEDLY COMPENSATED FOR LOSSES BY SAUDIS

ID291145 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Riyadh, 29 January--A prominent Fatah official has said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has compensated Fatah for all the losses it has recently sustained.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-MADINAH published today, Abu Khalid said that the kingdom is helping the Fatah organization on a larger scale than ever before. He said that the kingdom is the only Arab country which does not try to interferce in private Palestinian affairs or impose any conditions on it because of its aid.

BAGHDAD VOP REVIEWS ATHERTON'S TOUR, PEACE TALKS

JN292131 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Alfred Atherton, the U.S. roving envoy, ended his mission and returned to Washington after meeting with officials of the Zionist entity and As-Sadat's regime. What are the results of this tour? It is obviously more important than those that preceded it because U.S. imperialist efforts are now concentrated on concluding the capitulationist agreement between the enemy and As-Sadat's regime. Conclusion of the agreement has become more urgent due to the blow U.S. influence has suffered from the escalating popular upheaval currently taking place in Iran.

It seems that the only result achieved by the U.S. envoy is the agreement on what has been called the middle of the road solution, which consists of a resumption of negotiations among the three parties at summit level to put an end to the deadlock. The U.S. desire to conclude the agreement has started to constitute the U.S. administration's main concern at this stage. This reached the point where a U.S. official expressed the wish that the Camp David summit had lasted another week or two, which would have permitted resolution of the differences existing between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity concerning interpretation of the Camp David clauses.

One of the results of the Atherton tour is that the three parties--the United States, Israel and Egypt--are now fully convinced of the need for a rapid conclusion of the capitulationist agreement, for the current situation in the area dicates this, as Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has said. This means that in order to prepare a suitable atmosphere for counteracting the events in Iran, the Egyptian regime must be ready to sign the capitulationist agreement and make concessions, despite its declarations that it will never do so.

Zionist enemy Prime Minister Begin and other Zionist officials are now stressing that failure or deadlock in the negotiations has been caused by the Egyptian regime's stand on Articles IV and VI of the Camp David agreements. The same Zionist officials insist that As-Sadat should give up his Arab commitments, especially his defense commitments. In reality, the Egyptian regime gave up its Arab commitments long ago and is not even willing to denounce the successive Israeli aggressions against Lebanon. The Zionist enemy also insists that the Egyptian regime clearly state its position on these issues.

The next tripartite conference among Begin, As-Sadat and Carter, or the anticipated conference of the three countries' foreign ministers, will discuss these subjects, since it is expected that these three parties will sign the peace treaty, in view of their continued reaffirmation of the need for quick action in overcoming all obstacles.

AS-Sadat's anxiety and his constant efforts to sign the capitulationist agreement with the Zionist enemy come at the same time that the Zionist enemy has escalated his barbaric aggressions against southern Lebanon and at the same time that acts of oppression and terrorism are being carried out against Egyptian patriotic and progressive forces. These are the basic conditions that Zionism and imperialism require in order to peddle the capitulationist agreement without any trouble.

PALESTINIAN SPLIT OVER DIALOG WITH JORDAN REPORTED

JN291039 Paris Al-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 27 Jan 79 p 18 JN

[Text] Ever since the Palestine National Council began its meetings in Damascus, there had been unanimity among the council's circles that the decision expected to be taken regarding dialog between Jordan and the PLO would call for resuming this dialog and enhancing the possibility of reaching positive steps in order to build an advanced formula for relations between Jordan and the PLO.

In the first confrontation between Fatah and the PFLP on this subject, PFLP Secretary General George Habash expressed his apprehension that dialog with Jordan might lead to the involvement of the Palestinian resistance movement in the settlement plans. Returning to Jordan must be wrested by force and not taken as a gift from the Jordanian regime.

Abu Iyad of Fatah replied to Dr Habash by saying: "Anyone who wants to topple the Jordanian regime, let him help himself." Meanwhile, Hani al-Hasan, political adviser of Yasir 'Arafat, explained the justification for the continuation of the dialog which has strategic objectives not restricted to the return of the resistance movement to Jordan only, but to cordoning off all prospects of the Jordanian regime joining the Camp David process.

It was apparent that the last consideration was among the most important reasons behind the presence of a unified Arab stand supporting the continuation of the dialog. This stand was especially supported by Syria and Iraq.

A well-known Palestinian official said, following the decision to resume the dialog, that we may be among those who will say that the resumption of this dialog will not lead to guarantees of the resistance movement returning to Amman. However, this does not mean that there is no joint interest between Jordan and the PLO in maintaining this dialog. If this is useful and if it supports the king's stand on the Arab level, it at the same time benefits the PLO in continuing the relationship of consultation and creates an atmosphere precluding Jordan's thinking of participating in the Camp David settlement. Furthermore, by adopting this stand, the PLO would be in line with the general Arab position which strongly appeared in the Baghdad summit.

BAHRAIN

JORDANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

JN291445 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1355 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 29 January--Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here at noon today on a 3-day visit to Bahrain at the invitation of Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

MINISTER SAYS GULF STATES OPPOSE FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

NC290945 Doha QNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 29 January--Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn has affirmed that his country rejects any interference in the affairs of the gulf region, whatever the kind or strength. He added that the states of the region have agreed to oppose any form of foreign interference in the affairs of the region.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, commenting on U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's recent statement about a possible U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the gulf, the Kuwaiti minister said that Kuwait and the gulf states have no intention of getting involved in the superpower conflicts or disputes in the world, and they have not asked any state to include the gulf region in its strategic defense framework or in the framework of measures to counter possible intervention by other superpowers in the area.

The Kuwaiti minister pointed out that the gulf states determine their own policy on world events, because they respect the sovereignty and security of their peoples and because they are interested in establishing security and stability in the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

ARAB EFFORTS FOR GREATER UNITY WELCOMED

ID291612 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jan 79 ID

[Hashim 'Abduh Hashim Commentary]

[Excerpts] It must be said in advance that every form of unified, Arab action is both essential and urgent at the present time. The more such an action embodies the aspirations and ambitions of the Arab nation, and the more it stems from its experiences and its absolute loyalty to its causes of destiny, and the more it expresses the will of the Arabs as a whole, the more this action realizes the sublime objectives and bolsters the ties of fraternity.

The Arab citizen watches with interest on some occasions, and with caution on others, the efforts that take place in the Arab arena and the visits that are exchanged either for national reasons or for resisting currents or for safeguarding some form of integration in the efforts of the brothers, instead of creating new conditions which could bring about further troubles rather than the rapprochement we seek.

This nation is lucky in that its wide experience has given it the power to make calculations for every step and to avoid the mistakes of the past. The rich Arab experience underlines the need for achieving solidarity and bolstering efforts and closing ranks.

What is taking place now between Syria and Iraq is an intensive Arab effort aimed at ending many of the past differences and establishing a new condition which would overcome the separation of the past which made them work in different courses for a long time.

The Arab nation has experienced numerous conditions. It has had all sorts of cooperation, dealings and ties with other powers. However, in the end, the Arab nation came to the conclusion, the positive conclusion, that the sublime Arab interest demanded the bolstering of the nation's inherent self-power instead of seeking strength through friends or trying to develop this strength at times of threats by the enemies only.

Likewise, what is taking place among the gulf states and what should be taking place among the Red Sea states as well is the form required for the establishment of an Arab encirclement movement which coalesce into one objective: the protection of Arab destiny and the safeguarding of the national willpower and keeping dangers away from the region and the full preparation to meet all forms of plots.

What prevents the establishment of a model unity among the elements of the Arab nation particularly as we have closer ties and are more aware than anyone of the dangers of schism and rifts?

UAE

FEDERAL COUNCIL HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

JN281201 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1010 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 January--The UAE Federal Council held a closed extraordinary session this morning under speaker Tarim 'Umran Tarim. In a speech delivered prior to the closed session, 'Umran Tarim explained that the Federal Council emergency session was held to discuss the current situation in light of external changes and their effect on the region.

'Umran Tarim affirmed that the gulf area is of special international political importance in view of its high portion of the world's oil reserves. He stressed that one of the bases of his country's firm foreign policy is to keep this area free of international conflicts in order to safeguard its wealth for the good of its peoples. He added, however, that due to these external changes, which have become difficult to follow or to understand, it is clear that this area is no longer free from such international conflicts.

SHARJAH RULER SEES BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY GROUP

JN281800 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1740 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Sharjah, 28 January--This evening, His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the State Supreme Council and the ruler of Sharjah, received the British Petroleum Company delegation under (David Steel), chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, currently visiting the UAE. They exchanged views on oil policy following the recent OPEC conference and the current international oil situation.

PETROLEUM MINISTER LEAVES FOR LONDON ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM

JN261333 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1310 GMT 26 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 26 January--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, left Abu Dhabi for London this morning to attend the 30-31 January World Economic Symposium organized by the British FINANCIAL TIMES.

VICE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM PRIVATE PAKISTANI VISIT

JN291800 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 29 January--His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president, returned home today after a private visit of several days to Pakistan. His highness was received at Dubayy Airport by Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid, a number of senior officials, senior army and police officers and the consuls accredited in the state.

Returning on the same plane with Shaykh Rashid was Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry.

YEMEN--PDRY

AL-HASANI VIEWS YEMEN UNIFICATION PROSPECTS

LD291441 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21 Jan 79 p 6 LD

[Ahmed Fattani interview with Chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani: "Algerian-Yemeni Relations Are Exemplary in the Arab World"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: How would you assess the political situation in the Arab world since the Camp David agreements and the last Arab summit in Baghdad?

Answer: The first measures which must be taken to oppose the imperialist and reactionary maneuvers in the Arab region are to be found in the immediate and operational application of the decisions taken at the Arab summit in Baghdad and by the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The Camp David agreements pose a threat not just to the Palestinian cause but to the whole Arab nation. That product of capitulation falls within the framework of an imperialist-Zionist and reactionary plan aimed at using the Middle East as a field for imperialist domination in the Arab and African regions, thus enabling the liquidation of both the Arab and African national movements. The unity of the Arab position was strengthened by the Arab summit in Baghdad in face of the capitulatory maneuvers of the Camp David agreements.

Question: Mr Chairman, what is your view of the present phase in the Lebanese crisis?

Answer: It is impossible to separate the crimes and terror suffered by the Lebanese people and the Palestinian revolution from the bloody conflict being waged by U.S. imperialism in the Arab region.

After its defeat in Indochina and especially after the Vietnamese people's historic victory in May, 1975, the United States is turning to more cunning forms of intervention, such as the Camp David agreements, which could only be concluded after bloody massacres and a fresh outbreak of reactionary rightwing activities in the Arab region after the death of Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. That is why we feel it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the Lebanese National Progressive Movement and the Palestinian revolution in order to counter the Lebanese rightwing maneuvers.

Responsibility for settling the Lebanese conflict and meeting the just demands of the Lebanese National Movement rests with all anti-Zionist forces. We consider that all elements forming an alliance with the Lebanese right and the Zionist enemy clearly affirm their support for imperialism and Zionism.

The PDRY will always give material, political and moral support to the Lebanese Progressive Movement and the Palestinian revolution in order to recover its national sovereignty with the aim of protecting the unity of the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab peoples in their fight against their common enemy: imperialism and Zionism. That is our essential postion which we will never abandon, as we affirmed at our Yemeni Socialist Party's first congress.

Question: Following the recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by many governments, this just cause is continuing to raise further support throughout the world. How does the PDRY view the move toward peace which was started by the POLISARIO Front's unilateral decision to establish a cease-fire with Mauritania when the new regime took over?

Answer: Our country has recognized and supported the Saharan people's just struggle led by POLISARIO to exercise its right to self-determination. In that context I would like to mention the great contribution made by Algeria and the Arab national progressive forces toward strengthening POLISARIO. The Saharan people must be granted the right to self-determination in accordance with the UN resolutions. That is the most elementary position to adopt. There can be no acceptable justification for opposing positions.

Question: Under what circumstances could unity be achieved between the two Yemens?

Answer: Our party has laid down its initial duties and immediate tasks with regard to the national question. The task of unifying the Yemeni people is the party's and government's third short-term fundamental task after defending the Yemeni revolution and applying the second 5-year plan.

We are aware of the imperialist and reactionary maneuvers to maintain the Yemeni people's division. We believe that the Yemeni people's unity is a priority cause--a strategic objective which will enable us to fight to carry out the tasks for which the people have made so many sacrifices. The Yemeni people can increase our role in the Arab national causes and in establishing our people's happiness and prosperity.

We are aware of the difficulties posed by the task of unifying the Yemeni people, particularly if we take into consideration the hostility of reactionary forces to that plan.

Despite that, we are moving resolutely toward the unification of the Yemeni people, backed by the support of Arab and international progressive forces which reject the division of peoples.

Question: How do you envisage the development of relations between Algeria and South Yemen?

Answer: Algerian-Yemeni relations have been and still are the model of perfect relations in the Arab world. Our two peoples have suffered colonial domination and have fought courageously for the establishment of their national independence. Our people, who took up arms against British colonialism and achieved their independence on 30 November 1967, were enriched by the fraternal Algerian people's heroic experience.

After independence, in the last decade, fraternal relations between the PDRY and the Democratic Republic of Algeria have undergone a major development. The militant Houari Boumediene and the other Algerian leaders made an enormous contribution to developing those relations. We can state in all honesty that Algerian-Yemeni relations are simply the fruit of our two peoples' joint tradition of struggle.

The development and strengthening of those relations correspond to our two peoples' aspirations and contribute to the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. That objective fuses us in the crucible of common struggles and has already united us in the framework of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

On behalf of our people and our government, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to the cooperation, support and fraternal solidarity shown by the fraternal Algerian people and their revolutionary government to our people and their revolution. We will never forget Algerian solidarity with our people and their revolution.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTRY OFFICIAL, DELEGATION

JN282044 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, today received the Soviet delegation currently visiting the YAR under Oleg Alekseyevich Grinevskiy, director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. During the meeting they discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation and the means of developing them. They also discussed issues of joint interest.

The meeting was attended by YAR Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Haydar and Soviet Ambassador in San'a' Vasili Kornev.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER

NC300933 Doha QNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 30 January--YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has stated that his country is not the area's policeman for fighting communism and that it cannot take on this role because of the limited resources which it badly needs to invest in domestic development.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, the Yemeni minister adds that his country sees no reason for introducing any changes in the Yemeni political action program because of the current events in the area and that there is no justification for abandoning its centrist policy. Al-Asnaj further says that despite the Yemeni Government's decision to diversify the sources of arms and to request U.S. weapons, his country has not reduced the number of Soviet military advisers nor has it expelled any of them.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Interview With OCTOBER Magazine

NC280852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 28 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has reaffirmed that Egypt will not sign an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty unless it is accompanied by a complementary agreement--an exchange of letters--on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as a timetable for the implementation of Palestinian self-rule.

In an interview published by OCTOBER magazine today, Ghali says that Israel is now called upon to come closer to the international, not just the Egyptian, concept of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

Ghali points out that Egypt's line has been clear from the very beginning when President Anwar as-Sadat embarked on his peace initiative with the aim of promoting a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

He adds that it is the fulfillment of these principles that has prompted Egypt to insist on a revision of the security arrangements after a specific period of time. Egypt, he says, will not mortage its freedom of movement, which is why it adheres above all to its pan-Arab commitments.

Egypt, Ghali says, will never accept a separate solution, and this is why it insists on the establishment of a Palestinian executive council after a reasonable period of time.

Answering claims that Egypt's efforts have recently centered on its own problems, Dr Ghali says that Egyptian diplomatic activities in 1978 are the best answer to these claims. Facts and figures, he says, prove that Egypt devoted its attention to the problems of the Arab region and the Middle East peace. This, he says, is in addition to the trips and talks held by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Middle East roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton.

Ghali stresses that the purpose of these efforts was not to solve the Egyptian problem only. He adds: Egypt has participated in all the UN General Assembly and Security Council activities related to the Middle East and the Arab region, and in the activities and meetings of the Arab League and its committees, conferences, and agencies. It also exchanged messages at a high level.

Replying to a question about whether Egypt's efforts for peace, the Middle East problems and the Arab community had affected Egypt's African relations, Dr Ghali affirmed that this had not happened. He said: Africa is the continental extension of Egypt. Since Egypt is an African state, how can it forget Africa in any external, diplomatic move? He explained that the scientific principles of the system by which the Egyptian Foreign Ministry operates guarantee Egyptian diplomatic flexibility, with simultaneous parallel moves toward numerous objectives, without one prevailing over the other.

Ghali referred to the tour that Presidential Assistant Mamduh Salim recently made of a number of African states. He also reviewed the conferences and the international committees on Africa in which Egypt had participated.

Discussing Egypt's link with the Islamic community, Ghali described it as organic and firm. He said: Egypt is one of the founding states of the Islamic Conference, and it has effectively supported it and participated in its activities on the international level. Ghali mentioned that during 1978, Egypt attended 11 meetings of the Islamic Conference and its committees.

On Egypt's moves within the nonalined framework, Ghali affirmed that Egypt gives special attention to the Nonalined Group, which it, Yugoslavia and India had formed. He said that Egypt always consults with this group on international subjects to unify their stands before the international community.

In relation to Egypt's activity at the United Nations, Ghali said that Egypt participates in all activities of the United Nations, its branches, committees and specialized agencies. He said that during 1978, Egypt attended four General Assembly sessions, three of which were special sessions, and participated in all the discussions of the UN Security Council on the Middle East and Africa. He said that Egypt is a member of 22 UN General Assembly subcommittees and 15 economic and social council committees.

Ghali said that Egypt and the United States are the only states in the world that enjoy the memberships of two committees: the Economic Committee for Africa, and the Economic Committee for West Asia. He said that during 1978, Egypt participated with various states in preparing 96 draft resolutions and reports on various international topics at the General Assembly and its committees. He said that Egypt has also participated in a number of international conferences.

Interview With Cairo Radio

NC282116 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1845 GMT 28 Jan 79 NC

[Interview in the "We and the World" program with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, conducted by assistant AL-AHRAM Chief Editor Hamdi Fu'ad, head of the diplomatic branch of AL-JUMHURIYAH Huda Tawfiq, Diplomatic Editor of ROSE AL-YUSUF Mahmud Dhuhni; and radio foreign affairs editor Hamdi Jawhar--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Perhaps my colleagues will allow me to begin by asking Dr Butrus Ghali of his view on what Dayan said regarding the effect of the events in Iran on the peace talks.

[Answer] Actually the Israeli foreign minister has made several statements, some of which are contradictory. The important thing is that he said that the events in Iran have caused a stagnation in the negotiations. This is not true, because the negotiations have been frozen since the Blair House talks, or, to be more precise, since the prime minister's visit to Brussels. Since that time--the middle of last November--the negotiations have been frozen.

Therefore, we cannot say that the events in Iran have caused the freeze in the negotiations. Furthermore, there is another basic idea: The events in Iran call for quick action to end these negotiations and to establish peace. This is because the situation there will lead to some sort of disturbance in the area, and any disturbance leads to a disruption of the negotiations. On the contrary, the events in Iran call for greater diplomatic effort to overcome the obstacles in the negotiations so as to achieve permanent and comprehensive peace in this area.

[Question] I think there is a basic point in Dayan's statement that he gave in Israel and repeated in Paris. He said that if the Egyptians are still prepared to conclude a separate peace with Israel, despite the opposition of the extremist Arab states...[incomplete sentence as heard] He assumes by way of argument in this statement that the Egyptians were prepared to conclude a separate peace with Israel and that Egypt is hesitating to do so after the events in Iran. What is Your Excellency's opinion?

[Answer] This, too, is not true. Since the president's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, he has stated clearly that the aim of the Egyptian diplomatic effort is to achieve a comprehensive peace--in other words, a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, and not a partial or bilateral settlement. Therefore, when Dayan claims that the draft treaty is a separate one, what he is saying is false. The purpose of such statements is to either strengthen the Arab rejectionist front or appease the Israeli rejectionist front.

When Dayan says that this treaty is a separate one, the purpose of such a statement is to strengthen Arab rejection. In other words, the statement is out to arouse the Palestinian side so that it refuses to participate in the negotiations --which should take place between the Egyptian side and a Palestinian group on one hand, and the Israeli side on the other to establish Palestinian rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip--and in the process that will follow the signing of the treaty.

[Question] Mr Minister, we have noticed that the many statements issued during the period in which Alfred Atherton was conducting negotiations in Israel and Egypt were aimed at showing that Egypt is moving toward a separate peace. On the other hand, we felt that these statements express Israeli evasion. Today after the Israeli Cabinet session, the Israeli prime minister said he regretted the fact that Egypt rejected Atherton's proposals, which the Israeli Government had approved. I feel that Israel is using the negotiations as a ploy. Does Your Excellency agree with this opinion?

[Answer] To some extent. The Atherton mission was confined to discussing a secondary part of the draft treaty--amendments in Articles VI and IV. This is just a simple side of the negotiations. There are other subjects, including the linkage between the first agreement and the second one, between what will happen in Sinai and in the West Bank and Gaza, the issue of diplomatic representation, and the oil issue. There are scores of issues. What we are discussing is the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty. There is another draft, the complementary agreement. This draft is still the subject of discussion. There is also a subject pertaining to the military annex on which no agreement has been reached. There is an annex regarding the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel on which no agreement has been reached. In addition to the treaty, there is a group of complementary documents on which no agreement has been reached. We cannot talk about a tactical or strategic disagreement in the sense that the Atherton mission was limited to just part of the documents on which agreement must be reached in addition to the draft treaty and to two of its articles: Articles IV and VI.

Furthermore, it became clear in the discussions that the real dispute regarding these articles is connected with the idea of linkage between what happens in Sinai and what must take place in the West Bank and Gaza.

[Question] Some people in Israel say that there is a justification for freezing the peace talks in view of the Iranian events and oil. It is said that Israel now needs the oil from Sinai as well as its military presence and its settlements.

[Answer] The answer is simple. Within Israel there is one front calling for rejection and another front that sees that it is in Israel's interest to negotiate for ratification of the peace treaty. The Israeli rejection front found elements in the Iranian events that strengthen its position. This does not mean that the other front was affected. Within Israel there is a struggle between the peace supporters on one hand and supporters of the rejection on the other.

[Question] Mr Minister, is this on a governmental or a popular level?

[Answer] No. I am simply saying that whether at the popular, governmental or even within the government coalition level we will find two currents: one adheres to the position that it is in Israel's interest not to ratify the agreement and calls for postponement and for the return of the state of no peace, no war; the other believes that it is in Israel's interest to seek the conclusion of this treaty now. To some extent the Iranian events have reinforced the Israeli rejection front's position or have induced the front that was ready for the negotiations to reject some of its demands or retreat from some aspects of its position.

[Question] Atherton's mission was very limited. He was unable to achieve understanding between the Egyptian and the Israel sides, although both sides expressed the desire to resume the negotiations. On what basis will the negotiations be resumed?

[Answer] The prime minister sent a frank letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in which he suggested several ways to resume the negotiations. This could be done through shuttle diplomacy, with the U.S. secretary of state shuttling between Cairo and Tel Aviv; through the method followed in Washington--negotiations at the foreign or the defense ministers' level; or through a third method--the summit. If we adopt any of these methods or divide the issues among these groups, it will be necessary for the three parties to agree on the method. So far, no agreement has been reached. We are still searching for a suitable way to overcome the obstacles blocking a peace treaty.

[Question] [passage indistinct] You were present at the Washington talks. I believe that Article VI was put before you there. In view of the fact that this article was put forward at the Washington talks and then here in Egypt, we would like you to tell us what exactly is the story of Article VI with regard to the peace treaty.

[Answer] The story of Article VI is clear. First of all we are still dealing with a draft treaty. Ever since the first day we have been objecting to it. There are frank notes in which we say that we do not approve of Article VI or of Article IV. A clear objection was submitted by the Egyptian negotiator from the first day of the negotiations. I would also like to tell you that Article VI did not come out of thin air, but as a result of long negotiations about an Israeli draft, a U.S. draft and an Egyptian draft. Article VI came as a result of interaction between the Egyptian draft, the U.S. draft and the Israeli draft. When we reached Article VI, the Egyptian side rejected it, as it continues to do so.

There is some continuity in Egyptian diplomacy. We rejected Article VI from the first day. The U.S. side, however, adhered to other concepts. The Israeli side also rejected several other articles. In the middle of November, as far as I can remember, the Israeli side said: I withdraw my reservations on other articles, for example those related to the preamble, Article I or Article III. In return, I ask that the Egyptian side withdraw its reservations on Articles IV and VI.

However, from the beginning, the Egyptian position was that we reject Articles VI and IV.

[Question] When you discussed Article VI, and then it was included in the treaty, does this mean that the three sides approved of this article? If there was no approval, why was this article then drawn up and announced in complete form as part of the treaty? So far, I have met quite a lot of people who have been asking the same question, particularly foreigners. They ask: How is it that this article was included in the core of the treaty and that we now object to it?

[Answer] The article was included in the core of the treaty because it is only a draft treaty. This is number one. As I have said, if we wanted to work out percentages regarding written documents, this treaty would only represent 20 percent of the total documents; the other documents would represent 80 percent. Therefore, this is only a draft, which we rejected because of Articles VI and IV, among other reasons. These articles were rejected from the beginning of the negotiations or from the time they were crystalized.

Also, in addition to this, there are other documents on which agreement has not been reached so far, such as some articles in Annex 3 on the normalization of relations. There are all the articles in Annex 1 and in the military annex on which no agreement has been reached. We are still at the draft stage. We cannot ask why one article or another has been drawn up because we are still dealing with a draft on which we have not agreed.

[Question] We would like to know if the disagreement is on the interpretation or on the existence of Article VI?

[Answer] The disagreement is on the existence of Articles VI and IV in the draft.

[Question] Was there an exchange of explanatory notes on this article?

[Answer] When a disagreement arises among the parties concerned on an article, there are two ways of dealing with the matter: The article is amended either directly or through an explanatory note.

[Question] We would like to know what the Egyptian position is regarding Article VI, and why the Egyptian side insists on rejecting it.

[Answer] The Egyptian position is that our commitments toward the Arab world must have priority over all other commitments, including the commitments that might come as a consequence of the Egyptian-Israeli draft treaty. This is the Egyptian position. The Israelis reject this. The Israeli side says: We want you to give us guarantees that you will not carry out your Arab commitments because if we were to conclude a peace treaty with Egypt tomorrow and then Palestine--sorry, I mean Syria--attacked Israel, you would rush to help Syria.

Our reply is that we have commitments toward the Arab world and we are adhering to the joing Arab defense treaty. Consequently, these commitments must have priority over all other commitments.

[Question] How do you assess Atherton's talks, as the man is now on his way to Washington? And what are the possibilities in the future [words indistinct]?

[Answer] As I have said, his mission is confined to a small part of the treaty. We might imagine that it is an attempt to deal with another aspect because all aspects are interlinked. If we could not succeed in dealing with the technical aspects of Articles IV and VI, we might, through dealing with the linkage issue, be able to remedy the contents of Article VI or Article IV. What is the reason for the stalemate? It is one aspect of the treaty. There are five or six other aspects. Among the methods, we have the method of whether to start negotiations on other levels. Another method is that as long as there is difficulty in dealing with Articles IV and VI, we would leave them temporarily and move on to the linkage problem, for example. If the linkage problem is solved, it might be easier then to again deal with Article IV or Article VI. [words indistinct]

[Question] What about Atherton's mission?

[Answer] The mission was confined to a purely technical aspect dealing with some of the difficulties in Articles IV and VI. He did not succeed in this. Consequently, we go back to the other aspects. If these are settled, then it would be easier to deal again with Article VI or IV.

[Question] Dr Butrus, from a number of statements made by Atherton, we observed that he talked about discussions between Washington and Israel in connection with the interpretation of paragraph 5 of Article VI that you have just mentioned. Some things took place in the second disengagement agreement. There were U.S. commitments toward Israel that are still a problem, such as the U.S. commitment to supply Israel with F-16's and not to deal with the PLO, etc. What is Your Excellency's opinion regarding the existence of interpretations between Israel and the United States regarding an Egyptian treaty that is supposed to be lasting?

[Answer] Our reply to this is that Egypt has to approve these bilateral interpretations. Egypt can say: If these bilateral interpretations are approved, I will not refrain from signing the treaty. In other words, if there are to be interpretations or agreements between Israel and the United States, the negotiations require that Egypt approves of these bilateral agreements, if they are directly or indirectly related to the draft treaty.

[Question] Dr Ghali, what is the tendency that has emerged in Israel? I know that they have been working on this tendency for a month now. They want to give a new definition of aggression. I believe that Israel's continuing occupation of the Arab territories is an existing aggression.

[Answer] Without any doubt; undoubtedly.

[Question] What is the meaning of this tendency to define aggression? I fear that there is some sort of American-Israeli understanding to work out a special dictionary definition of aggression for Israel that does not conform with the UN interpretations.

[Answer] No. Such Israeli attempts are taking place and we reject these Israeli attempts. The U.S. side will (?object) to these Israeli attempts on the basis that aggression has been defined in the UN Charter and it cannot present a definition that does not conform with the Charter. Egypt adheres to the UN Charter, and both Israel and the United States are subject to it. According to the UN Charter's definition of aggression, the occupation of foreign land is tantamount to aggression. I cannot, even if I wanted to, give another definition that contradicts the one existing in the UN Charter, because it is the constitution. Moreover, the draft treaty emphasizes that it is subject to the principles and aims of the UN Charter, and that the UN rules will govern the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

[Question] (?We understand) from Atherton that he has achieved some progress on some of the disputed points. Can Your Excellency shed some light on these points, whether in Articles VI or IV, on which he has achieved some progress?

[Answer] In fact when he talks about progress, he means progress in the attempt to convince the other side, for example, through finding a formula that might be more favorable than the Egyptian formula. As far as the U.S. opinion is concerned, this is considered progress. But as far as I am concerned, as long as the Israeli side does not approve of our position, nothing has been achieved.

[Question] There is an important movement taking place inside Israel led by Israeli Arabs--if we can call them that--or Arabs living in Israel together with some Israelis. Both are talking about the rights of the Palestinians. Israel and Dayan have recently threatened that if the Israeli Arabs do not want to accept the opportunity they have now they may become refugees like the Palestinians who became refugees in 1947 and 1948. The Israeli authorities arrested some students. U.S. papers report that some Arab students who were studying in Israeli universities have been confined to their hometowns and refused permission to leave. Ten Arab university students were prevented from leaving their homes. It appears that there is a movement among the Israeli Arabs, or the Arabs living in Israel, and some Israelis to support the rights of the Palestinian people. What is Your Excellency's opinion about Dayan's statements and this movement?

[Answer] I again will go back to the Camp David agreements, which say that the parties to these agreements will work for the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. These agreements provide a framework for the establishment of a Palestinian administration or Palestinian rule in Gaza and the West Bank. We must carry out these agreements by starting negotiations 1 month after the draft peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is signed. These negotiations must lead to the establishment of Palestinian rule in Gaza and the West Bank within a specific period: 9 months. When such rule is established, it will tackle all these problems and will negotiate with the Israeli side. Egypt is prepared to play the role of full partner in these negotiations and to assist the Palestinian side.

[Question] We would like to hear Your Excellency's opinion about Israel's request for direct negotiations with Egypt without the United States.

[Answer] The Egyptian side rejects this, because it contradicts the Camp David agreements, which say that the U.S. side is a full partner in the negotiations--not only in the negotiations that will lead to the signing of the peace treaty, but also in the stage that follows the signing, which is the implementation of the provisions of this treaty.

Furthermore, the U.S. side is a full partner in the negotiations that will take place with the Israeli side with regard to Gaza and the West Bank. This demand contradicts the provisions of the Camp David agreements.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is the official Egyptian view on the events in Iran?

[Answer] The Egyptian view is to try to achieve peace in the Middle East. We hope the Iranian people will find a suitable solution to stabilize conditions in Iran. It is in the interest of the Arab states that conditions there should stabilize. We must not interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. The real aim is internal peace there and external peace between Iran and the neighboring states, because this peace will help the peace process currently taking place between the Egyptian and Israeli sides.

[Question] Don't you think that some sort of a vacuum has been created as a result of the exit of Iran for a long time-perhaps forever--from what used to be called CENTO and SEATO? Does Your Excellency see a substitute, from the military point of view, to the system that existed at that time [words indistinct]? Does this mean that Israel at some stage will try to play the role of Iran in the region? Perhaps this is at least an Israeli dream.

[Answer] First, we must not exaggerate the importance of CENTO. The former Baghdad Alliance ended after 14 or 15 July (?1958), when Iraq decided to withdraw from this alliance, which was later based on cooperation in the fields of transportation and economics. The alliance had no value.

Second, there is no doubt that the disturbances in Iran will open the door to disturbances throughout the region. Indeed, Iran represented an area of stability. Disturbances affect neighboring states. Disturbances in any area in the Middle East first threaten peace and second hamper the current process of negotiations to achieve a solution to the Middle East crisis. This is because a new element has been introduced to the Middle East crisis that makes the process of achieving peace or the process of achieving a settlement more difficult.

[Question] Is there an absence of positive initiatives on the part of Egypt in the meetings of nonalined states?

[Answer] This is not true. Egypt is one of the founders of the nonalined movement and plays a positive role in it. The nonalinement philosophy is the best guarantee for the stability of the states affiliated with the movement.

ASHRAF MARWAN RESIGNS POST AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

NC281140 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 January--The Egyptian magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF says in its Monday 29 January edition that Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Dr Ashraf Marwan has submitted his resignation and that his resignation was accepted in accordance with his wish to devote his time to his own private work.

Dr. Marwan, as is known, was chairman of the board of directors of the Arab [military] Industries Organization before he was transferred to the Foreign Ministry as ambassador extraordinary.

MAMDUH SALIM RETURNS TO CAIRO, MAKES STATEMENT

NC271825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 27 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 January--Presidential Assistant Mamduh Salim and the delegation accompanying him returned to Cairo this afternoon from Khartoum, concluding a tour of several days to Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Kenya and Uganda.

Mamduh Salim said that the aim of his visit, which was made at the request of President as-Sadat, was to deliver personal messages from the president to the heads of these east African states. He said that the visit was in line with President as-Sadat's successful policy of contacting the heads and leaders of the African states and briefing them on Egypt's position in relation to the peace talks and the difficulties Israel is creating in the way of a lasting and just peace.

The presidential assistant added that the visit was based on the fact that those African states which showed their solidarity with Egypt during the October War and broke off their relations with Israel are full partners since the Middle East question is an African issue as well and is an inalienable part of the African cause against the policy of the racist regimes of southern Africa.

He said that Egypt has stressed its firm stand of support to the African liberation movements and that the meetings dealt with the bilateral relations between Egypt and the fraternal African states in the fields of culture, economy and joint development.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE PRESENTS REPORT

NC281414 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Jan 79 NC

[Text] At its meeting today under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly heard a report by the committee charged with replying to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil's statement on the government program. The report praised the Egyptian will, which has always been the decisionmaker. The report agreed with the government that our foreign relations are based on respecting the independent Egyptian will.

The committee has invited President Carter to visit the Egyptian People's Assembly during his visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Anwar as-Sadat.

The report dealt with the stands of various states and the degree to which they have supported the efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The committee expressed its appreciation of the U.S. stand and its regret at the Soviet Union's attitude toward the peace question. The committee said that the Soviet Union has gone beyond its stage of being negative and not participating in the current peace efforts, to a stage in which it is leading the peace rejection fronts. The committee drew attention to Soviet policy in the African Continent and in the south and Arab Maghreb.

On the consolidation of democracy, the committee stressed the importance of the interaction of views for the sake of future generations and for complementing the building of a great democracy as drawn up by President as-Sadat.

The committee recommended speeding up the bills regulating press affairs by presenting them to the press organizations.

The committee welcomed the government's proposal to draft a bill for the reorganization of the radio and television union so that it may fulfill the requirements for ideological, financial and administrative independence.

On the subject of prosperity, the committee recommended revising the customs policy to make it clear and stable. The committee expressed a desire to conclude its special study of the unified tax system which would be consistent with the policy of expenditure, prices and incomes. The committee urged the government to implement its pledge to decisively combat deviation.

The report then dealt with various fields in detail. On security, the report recommended that the consolidation of our armed forces continue. On internal security, the committee recommended that the government severely strike against those who endanger public security. The committee noted the importance of restoring discipline in the streets of Egypt. It recommended that measures be adopted to prevent tax evasion so that the just tax law can be implemented.

On the subject of justice, the committee presented a number of recommendations which will secure justice for all in the shortest possible time and at minimum expense.

Regarding the consolidation of spiritual values, the committee asked government to show interest in teaching the Holy Koran.

The committee concluded its report by saying: Our responsibility urges us all to offer great sacrifices and to rise to the level of the great occasion. Only the people and the will of Egypt will build peace, democracy and prosperity in Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and the ministers.

At the outset of the meeting, Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib reviewed the results of the Joint Egyptian and Sudanese People's Assemblies Conference which was held in Khartoum last week. He described the conference as having laid the foundations of integration between the two countries within the context of the political and economic integration program signed by Presidents as-Sadat and Numayri in February 1974. Abu Talib asked the assembly to send a cable of thanks to the Sudanese People's Assembly.

MUBARAK ADDRESSES NDP YOUTH CONFERENCE

NC271342 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] Husni Mubarak, vice president of the republic and deputy leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP] stressed in his message to the general conference of NDP youth which began today that Egypt has reaffirmed its quest for peace from a position of strength. Egypt, he said, has advocated a just peace under which it does not forfeit any principles or rights.

He added: Egypt and its leader, President as-Sadat, have called for a just peace, not only for the sake of Egypt's own territory and safety, but also for the territory and safety of all the Arab nation. It has set an example in civilized approach and ability to address the world in the language it understands.

In his message to the NDP conference, delivered on his behalf by NDP Secretary General and Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Hakram 'Ubayd, Mubarak emphasized that for peace to be just there must be power to protect it and honest people who are willing to sacrifice to preserve it. This is why, he added, the process of building peace has challenges that are no less fierce than the challenges of war.

He called on the youth to be armed with consciousness and strength capable of protecting this peace.

On democracy, the vice president said that our democracy is the basic characteristic of our socialist system and is in accordance with the will of the entire society.

In his message to the Egyptian youth, Husni Mubarak stressed that our national struggle is now dictating a phase that is truly most crucial. This struggle, he said, makes it imperative that we all make more sacrifices so that Egypt will always remain an ever flowing spring of goodness, civilization and peace. He called on the youth to participate in all fields of work to promote prosperity, peace and reconstruction.

At the end of its opening session, the conference sent a cable to President as-Sadat declaring full support for all the steps he takes along the road of peace, security and prosperity. The conference also sent a cable to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri expressing the Egyptian youth's support for the Egyptian-Sudanese program of political action and economic integration.

ISMA'IL ADDRESSES NDP YOUTH CONFERENCE

NC291943 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Addressing the first conference of National Democratic Pary [NDP] youth today, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il stressed the importance of the leaders' meeting with the NDP youth and the youths' heroic role in various fields of national struggle.

Isma'il outlined the aims of the national march in this phase as defined by the leader president: the establishment of peace, consolidation of democracy, and achievement of prosperity. He said that the people surround the leader president with love and confidence, not out of emotion but out of their faith in the president's victories and achievements. He affirmed the stability, solidarity and steadfastness of the internal front behind the leader president.

Speaking about the consolidation of democracy, Isma'il noted that the leader president is earnestly building sound democracy in the homeland among the one family. He outlined the reasons for which the president turned to the political activity and to the formation of the NDP. He explained to the youths the attempts by some people to corrupt the democratic march and the ways they try to achieve their own interests, wholly disregarding the interests of the people.

Regarding the achievement of prosperity, the interior minister said that the president's policy aims at promoting economic and social development, easing the suffering of the masses and providing food security for all citizens.

He then dealt with some important national issues--high illiteracy, the population problem, lack of family planning, promotion of production, control of consumption and achievement of discipline. He outlined the youths' role in contributing toward solving these problems.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS AWQAF MINISTER, AL-AZHAR SHAYKH

NC291201 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 January--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has issued a republican decree appointing Dr Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Bisar as Shaykh of Al-Azhar. He issued another decree appointing Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im Ahmad an-Nimr as AWQAF minister.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES 1979 GENERAL BUDGET

JN281623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan--Appropriations for the state's general budget for fiscal year 1979 have reached a total of 3,569.3 million dinars, an increase of 26.9 percent over last year's appropriations.

The state's regular budget has reached a total of 2.616 million dinars, a growth rate of 8.9 percent.

The state's general budget, which was approved by the Revolution Command Council today, includes the regular budget, the investment plan and the budgets of corporations and establishments within the socialist sector.

Dr Fawzi 'Abdallah, finance minister, stated that implementation of the investment plan required listing current expenditures by priority, determined in order to strengthen certain sectors and activities, such as education, health, youth and social services. 'Abdallah added that 289.1 million dinars were allocated to education and scientific research, as compared to 280.4 million dinars last year. Appropriations for the health services sector were 85.3 million dinars, a growth rate of 17.6 percent. As for appropriations for the information, culture and arts sectors, they have been increased by 4.7 percent.

'Abdallah said that this year's general budget has clearly reflected Iraq's pan-Arab and unionist course, especially in connection with the financial requirements of the Iraq-Syrian Joint Charter for National Action and the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. 'Abdallah added that the budget was prepared with central planning and in full coordination with both the pan-Arab development plan and the objectives and trends of investment expenditures and the regular budget. 'Abdallah added that the regular budget now completes the investment plan.

ARAB INFORMATION MINISTERS' CONFERENCE OPENS IN BAGHDAD 27 JAN

JN271244 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 27 Jan--Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, information minister, opened the extraordinary conference of the Arab information ministers here today.

Addressing the opening session, Hammudi pointed out that the convocation of this conference is an extension of the spirit of the Baghdad summit and a new assertion of the Arab countries' eagerness to achieve fraternal solidarity and to intensify their struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation, including imperialists, Zionists and defeatists.

He said that sincere Arab brotherhood has been manifested in the unified meeting between Iraq and Syria. This meeting exemplifies the sincere desire and maturity necessary to confront the current serious challenge, which does not differentiate between one Arab and another.

The information minister said that the Arab information ministers' meeting is intended to translate the Baghdad summit conference resolutions and to map out a unified Arab information policy for addressing world public opinion, for expressing the just cause and for exposing the Zionist aggression, supported by imperialism and the forces of evil and oppression.

In conclusion, the minister expressed confidence that the conference will succeed, as the participants are fully aware of the importance of information as an effective weapon in defending the rights of the Arab nation and regaining Arab Palestine.

At the outset of the opening session, the Arab information ministers elected Sa'd Qasim Hammudi as chairman. The participants then observed a minute of silence in memory of late Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

Closed Session

JN271930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1847 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 January--The extraordinary conference of the Arab information ministers held its second closed session in As-Salam Palace here this evening.

At the session, which lasted some 3 hours, the conference completed the discussion of the items on its agenda and referred the proposals, recommendations and views presented by the Arab information ministers in the session to the drafting committee formed by the Arab information experts to prepare in their final form and submit for approval to the conference in its meeting to be held tomorrow morning.

Conference Ends

JN281448 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Jan--The extraordinary Arab information ministers conference ended its meetings here today. The conference, which began yesterday, was held as a result of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The conference adopted a number of resolutions and recommendations on Arab international information activities. These resolutions and recommendations stress the unity of the Arab nation, of its cause and of the pan-Arab character of the struggle the Arab nation is waging against its Zionist and colonialist enemies. They also aim at highlighting the Arab nation's civilization, and its struggle against distortion of the picture of the Arab individual, his culture and heritage.

The Arab information ministers conference also stressed that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the Arab-Zionist dispute and concerns all Arabs who, for the sake of cause, are committed to struggle and to provide all material and moral sacrifices.

The conference noted that the struggle to regain Arab rights in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories is a pan-Arab responsibility that should be shouldered by all Arabs, in accordance with their positions and capabilities.

The conference also noted that the Zionist enemy constitutes a military, political, economic and cultural threat to the Arab nation and its vital interests. This compels all Arab countries to participate in confronting the enemy and to provide complete assistance and support for the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to recover their national rights and in their steadfastness in the occupied territories.

The Arab information ministers stressed the unacceptable nature of a unilateral settlement of the Palestinian issue or the Arab-Zionist dispute.

The Arab information ministers called for complete assistance and support for Lebanon and for a stand against the Zionist eagerness to expand into southern Lebanon, which constitues a threat to Lebanon's sovereignty and stability. They also stressed that the situation in southern Lebanon is a pan-Arab responsibility.

The Arab information ministers conference called for strengthening relations with friendly countries, forces and peoples in the world in order to bolster the Arabs' just struggle against their enemies. The ministers also stressed the cohesion between the Arab nation's struggle and that of the world's peoples against colonialist domination, racism and Zionism.

The conference established a six-member committee comprising Jordan, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Palestine. The Iraqi Information Ministry, in its capacity as representative of the country hosting the conference, will invite the committee to meet and organize its work.

The conference recommended establishing a pool of Arab news agencies, providing assistance for development of Arab news agencies, and setting up a training center for correspondents belonging to Arab news agencies.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON VISIT OF GUINEAN PRESIDENT TO IRAQ

JN262030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text of joint statement on Guinean President Sekou Toure's visit to Iraq 18-20 January]

[Text] Baghdad, 26 January--At the invitation of Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq, Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic, paid an official visit to the Republic of Iraq from 18 to 20 January 1979. The Guinean president was accompanied on this visit by his prime minister and a high-level official delegation. President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the members of his delegation were accorded a warm welcome throughout their stay in the Republic of Iraq.

During this visit, which took place within the framework of the existing cordial relations between the two friendly countries, the important Guinean guest was acquainted with Iraq's various achievements. The Guinean side highly commended the changes and achievements made by the Republic of Iraq under the leadership of the struggler leader Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the various fields. It also commended the positive role played by Iraq in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racism and racial discrimination.

Talks were held during this visit between the Ba'th party side headed by Comrade Michel 'Aflaq, secretary general of the party, and the Guinean Democratic Party side headed by President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary of the party. The talks dealt with the cordial relations between the two progressive parties and the means of strengthening and developing them for the sake of the common struggle against imperialism.

During this visit, the Guinean president was received by Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council in Iraq.

The Iraqi side highly commended the success of the Guinean people and government in strengthening national sovereignty and developing the country economically, culturally and socially under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure and in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Guinean Democratic Party.

In a friendly and cordial atmosphere, the Guinean president held talks with the Iraqi president dealing with relations between the two countries, regional and international issues of mutual concern and the nonalined movement. The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress being achieved in developing these relations. They affirmed their sincere intention and desire further to develop the cordial relations between their countries in the economic, commercial and cultural fields for the welfare of their peoples and the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples on the basis of mutual benefits and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

When reviewing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides condemned the Zionist aggression against the Arab people and expressed their profound belief that a just and peaceful solution will not be possible without the complete liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's usurped homeland and complete inalienable national rights. They affirmed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian resistance movement and for the UN General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism and racial discrimination.

The Guinean side welcomed the Joint Charter for National Action between Iraq and Syria and expressed its admiration for this move, which it considered a great achievement toward strengthening Arab solidarity and consolidating Arab confrontation with the Zionist enemy and the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

The two sides also reviewed the international situation, especially the issues of the struggle being waged by the peoples of the world against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and racial discrimination and for national independence and complete sovereignty over their countries and natural resources. They affirmed their complete support for the African liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against the racist regimes on the continent.

The two sides paid special attention to the problems of the developing countries which are still suffering from bad economies. They stressed the need to exert spirited efforts to implement the resolutions adopted by the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly concerning the establishment of a new and more fair world economic order in international relations.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that principles of the policy of nonalinement have become more influential in international relations and in solving problems. They agreed to cooperate fully to insure the success of the coming nonalined conferences, especially the ministerial conference of the nonalined coordination office which will be held in Maputo and the nonalined summit conferences to be held in Havana in 1979 and in Baghdad in 1982.

The Guinean side commended the proposals made by Iraq on several occasions to promote and improve the efficacy of the nonalined movement in international relations by establishing organizational departments, abiding by membership rules, strengthening the economic ties among member states, establishing producer organizations and backing the negotiation stands of member states to enable them to liberate their wealth and natural resources from the monopoly of multinational companies and to help establish a new world economic order on the bases of fairness and equality.

The two sides expressed their support for making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace free from foreign influence and bases in the interest of the countries and peoples of the region.

The two sides affirmed their support for the special role being played by the UN General Assembly on disarmament for the sake of a complete general disarmament in the world, especially with regard to nuclear arms and the neutron bomb. The two sides affirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of the United Nations and their willingness to cooperate with UN organizations.

The Guinean president expressed his profound thanks and gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation during his stay in Iraq. President Ahmed Sekou Toure extended an official invitation to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to visit Guinea. President al-Bakr graciously accepted the invitation and a date for the visit will be fixed later.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL FRONT SECRETARIAT HOLDS MEETING

JN291152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1104 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 January--The General Secretariat of the Progressive National Front held a meeting here today during which it discussed the question of the establishment of the central council of the people's representatives and the branches of the democratic administration currently under study by the Iraqi leadership in preparation for their being proclaimed.

Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn said last Thursday that the Iraqi leadership saw fit to initiate general elections for all the people to form the council. He said that council will be one of the constitutional representational institutions to participate with officials in the process of decisionmaking and the building of the state and society.

During the meeting, which was headed by Na'im Haddad, member of the regional command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and secretary general of the front, the conferees discussed the current situation in the Arab area and the steps which have been taken on the path of unity between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq, in light of the Joint Charter for National Action.

The conferees also made a general review of the activities of the subcommittees stemming from the Higher Political Committee between Iraq and Syria and the practical steps taken for coordination and integration between the two countries on the path of their unity.

The General Secretariat approved a plan to activate frontal action and to continue to hold periodic meetings for the General Secretariat and the front's committees in the districts.

VOICE OF LEBANON ON SITUATION IN BEIRUT, SOUTH

NC300700 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The security situation in the traditional axes up to this morning fluctuated between relative calm and cautious calm. This was particularly true in the southern suburb and the area of Burj as-Sayfi, where there was intermittent sniper fire.

Yesterday afternoon several axes were the scene of heavy fire as well as artillery and rocket fire, which led to several deaths and injuries. This morning the Voice of Lebanon correspondent reported that the Jisr al-Basha Road is open to traffic but can only accommodate a single line of traffic because of the collapse which occurred yesterday.

Reports from the south indicate that the Palestinian and joint forces have declared a general state of alert after Israeli planes last night overflew certain areas in the south. Israeli artillery also shelled the area of 'Adlun, and Israeli gunboats appeared off the coast near Tyre and Sidon.

INA: RIGHTWING-ISRAELI INFILTRATION REPULSED

JN291203 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 29 January--The joint forces at dawn today repulsed an infiltration attempt by the rightwing militias supported by Zionist enemy vehicles at Al-Fa'qiyah bridge in the central sector. A communique issued today says that the infiltrators retreated after facing intensive fire. The communique points out that one of the elements of the joint forces was slightly injured during the clash.

The communique affirms that since last night the Zionist enemy has been massing vehicles in Metulla and Maskaf inside the occupied areas and in Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah, which are under the control of the rightwing forces. The communique says that an atmosphere of anticipation and extreme caution prevails in the area.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS CALM IN CLASH AREAS

NC292050 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] An atmosphere of cautious calm now prevails in the axes which were tense during the day, particularly during the afternoon and evening. At that time the axes of the southern suburb, particularly the Mar Marun axis, were subjected to heavy DSHK, antiarmor and RPG fire.

ADF ISSUES STATEMENT ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC292047 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Statement on security situation in past 48 hours, by responsible source of Arab Deterrent Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] Since last Saturday armed militia men have been escalating their provocations of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] in a planned and methodical manner in order to increase tension in the country and intensify the anxiety of the citizens by systematic sniping in certain areas in the southern suburb of Beirut and in a part of the commercial area, for objectives known to all.

At 2030 on Saturday, 27 January 1979, the armed men opened sniper fire on ADF positions extending from At-Tayyunah, Mar Mikhayil, Galerie Sim'an and the Chevrolet area in the southern suburb and on ADF military positions extending from Martyrs Square to the beginning of Bisharah al-Khuri Street. The armed men then stepped up their fire by using heavy machineguns and RPG's. At 2230 they used (Milan) rockets and 120-mm mortars. This prompted an appropriate reply to the sources of fire in order to silence them, at exactly 0030 on Saturday, 27 January 1979.

On Sunday night the provocations were repeated with the same method, at the same time and in the same areas. The command tried to avoid violent replies out of its desire to spare the lives of innocent citizens. However, its efforts did not receive the desired response. Thus, an appropriate reply was necessary to silence the sources of fire.

At 0300 on Monday, 29 January 1979, and in harmony with its plan to increase tension and wreck the interests of the citizens and the establishments, a group of armed militia men blew up Jisr al-Basha Road with two explosive charges of more than 50 kg of TNT. This action was in reply to the state's efforts to widen the same road by using the ADF. The state is widening this road in the interests of the citizens until the responsible commands reach a suitable solution to the security crisis in the country.

At 1600 today armed militia men resumed their usual sniping and bombardment of the ADF and the Ash-Shiyah area. A mortar shell fell in 'Abd al-Karim Khalil Street near Dakrub School, killing seven civilians. Of these the following have been identified so far: Ahmad al-'Abdallah, Najlah Huraybah and green grocer Abu Ibrahim. The shell wounded 12 persons, who have been identified as Maha Huraybah, Najwah Huraybah, Husayn Hurabay, Maryan Huraybah, Akram Huraybah, Jawdat Hijayj, Rabah Al-Qadiri, Muhammad Shibli, Fadi Fawzi, Fatmah Qubaysi, Muhammad 'Ali Hammud and Husayn Nasr ad-Din. Other wounded have left the hospitals.

The ADF shelled the sources of fire with the necessary weapons.

At 1650 a Mercedes 200 vehicle belonging to a UN forces agency, bearing a diplomatic license plate, and driven by Sudanese national Sami 'Awad accompanied by Yusuf Nassar was passing through Martyrs Square. It was fired on from the direction of As-Sayfi as it reached the Tivoli movie house. The driver was killed instantly and his companion ran and took refuge at an ADF post in the area.

ISRAELI SHELLING, AIR, SEA ACTIVITY 29 JAN REPORTED

NC291240 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent in the south has reported that at 1010 today Israeli artillery began to shell the area of 'Ajlun, while Israeli military boats ran patrols in the southern waters near the shores of Sidon and Tyre.

In the north Israeli planes flew at low altitude over the area of Tripoli this morning. Resistance sources say Palestinian guns opened up on the Israeli planes, which later returned to Israel.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS NEW SYRIAN FORTIFICATIONS

NC291613 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1513 GMT 29 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] This afternoon Syrian forces attempted to infiltrate into the Mar Marun axis in the southern suburb of the capital. Intensive firing from DSHK, antiarmor and RPG weapons paved the way for the infiltration. The area of the clashes extended when the Syrian forces opened fire on the axes of the post office and the flour mills. Shooting stopped when the infiltration attempt failed.

In the new quarter of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah one citizen was wounded by sniper fire.

It has been learned that Syrian fortifications are being set up in [words indistinct] in the Burj area. Syrian military trucks have seen transporting large amounts of sand under intensive DSHK fire. At the same time armed civilians are filling sandbags in order to set up barricades.

Meanwhile, the Jisr al-Basha Road was closed today when an explosive charge went off in the road. As a result, security men diverted traffic to a branch road between gardens.

A Voice of Lebanon correspondent has reported that an explosive charge was thrown at the secondary school in Qurnayil township, shattering windows and causing material damage.

In the western area of Beirut, 'Ayshah Hammud was shot by an element of the liberation front. A liberation front patrol came to the scene, moved the casualty to the hospital and detained the culprit.

IRANIAN UNIFIL FORCE RETURNS TO SOUTH LEBANON

JN300925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0816 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 30 January--The Iranian force assigned to UNIFIL returned to its positions in southern Lebanon yesterday after a 3-day wait at Beirut airport.

The Iranian force, which consists of 400 officers and soldiers, had obeyed instructions of the Iranian Government to return to Iran. But closure of Tehran International Airport prevented the rest of the members of force from returning home.

Sources at the UN office in Beirut said that members of the Iranian force have returned to their positions in the Tyre area in southern Lebanon.

An Air Iran airliner flew some members of this force home 4 days ago. But the crew of the airliner refused to fly the rest of the members of the force in view of the situation at Tehran airport.

Press sources report that the pictures of the shah have been removed from the Iranian Embassy in Beirut. The Iranian ambassador, consul, and many embassy employees continue to be absent from the embassy. The plate carrying the name of "the Imperial Embassy of Iran" is still hanging on the embassy's gate. The embassy is under strict security protection by the Lebanese security forces.

AL-ASAD-SADDAM HUSAYN TALKS IN DAMASCUS REPORTED

JN291652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Mr Saddam Husayn, Iraqi Revolution Command Council vice chairman, held a meeting at 1000 today in the presidential palace. The two leaders held a comprehensive discussion on the situation in the Arab region and related international issues. Their talks centered on means of entrenching the march of unity begun by the two countires. This unity march lays the firm foundation for overcoming the challenges faced by the Arab nation.

The two leaders emphasized the pan-Arab character of the struggle for the Palestinian cause, which is the primary Arab cause. They also discussed ways of promoting Arab solidarity in order to foil the Israeli-imperialist plot aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause and paralyzing the Arab liberation movement.

The meeting ended at 1530 today.

The Higher Political Committee, including all its members, will resume its meeting at 1900 today in the presidential palace.

SYRIAN-IRAQI HIGHER COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM SESSION

JN292006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] The Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee held a plenary session at 1900 today in the presidential palace. The Syrian side was headed by President Hafiz al-Asad and the Iraqi side by Mr Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC].

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Fahmi al-Yusufi, deputy prime minister for services; Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense; and Zuhayr Mashariqah, minister of education.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC member and interior minister; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and minister of public works and housing; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member; 'Adnan Husayn, RCC member and planning minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, chief of the armed forces general staff; and Walid al-Khushali, Iraqi ambassador in Damascus.

Further Report

JN292132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpts] The Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee held a plenary session at 1900 today in the presidential palace.

The higher committee resumed its discussion of the work of the committees that stemmed from the National Charter for Joint Action. The higher committee approved directives for the committees regarding future steps and the formulas of action in the next stage.

Another meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn will be held at 1000 tomorrow to continue today's talks.

Minister Comments on Discussions

JN291506 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya made a statement last night on the occasion of the current meetings of the Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee. Jamil Shayya said: We are very optimistic about the anticipated results of the Higher Political Committee's second session, currently convening in Damascus, in moving along the path of the desired unity between the fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq. This reflects the great hopes of the Arab masses not only in Syria and Iraq, but of our Arab nation's masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf. This meeting, Shayya added, constitutes a decisive and absolute reply to the rupture in Arab steadfastness in confronting Zionism and imperialism caused by As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and the Egyptian regime's involvement in the liquidation conspiracy that it is implementing jointly with the Tel Aviv entity and imperialism.

Regarding economic aspects of the unionist march between the two fraternal countries and the achievements of the Economic Affairs and Technical Cooperation Committee, Shayya said that the current session of the Higher Political Committee will discuss the other committees' reports on what has been accomplished with our Iraqi brothers in the economic field to date. These will include the resolutions and recommendations adopted in the Economic Affairs and Technical Cooperation Committee's first session in Damascus on 4 January and the achievements of the followup committee regarding those resolutions and recommendations.

Shayya pointed out that the committee has established the economic bases necessary to the two countries' unity and has adopted a number of important resolutions and recommendations in the fields of commercial exchange and the unity of the two countries' markets. These decisions will facilitate the transfer of products from one country to the other, bypassing all obstacles and difficulties. The committee has also stressed the necessity of exchanging raw materials and giving priority to each market's meeting the needs of the other, whenever the requested materials are available.

Shayya noted that the committee has adopted a resolution calling for joint work on development plans in order to aid in coordinating, integrating and unifying development projects within a combined 5-year development plan for the years 1981-85. This will be in addition to the exchange of planning expertise, training of cadres and unity in terminology and in the basics of scientific development planning.

Regarding industry, Shayya explained that the committee has underlined the necessity of coordination among existing industrial projects and of an increase in their production to meet the two countries' needs--the surplus to be exported to other countries. The committee also stressed the need for developing integration in future industrial projects and for preparing joint strategic industrial projects. Shayya added that each of the two countries has planned new industrial projects, taking into consideration the availability of raw materials and manpower.

In discussing agriculture Shayya said that it has been agreed to unite all agricultural plans and all procedures for agricultural, scientific and technical cooperation in order to further develop agriculture jointly, using the most sophisticated means. It has also been decided to implement joint agricultural investment projects, particularly to enrich desert pasture lands, which will provide an opportunity to increase livestock resources and the two countries' self-sufficiency.

In regard to transportation and communication, Jamil Shayya said that both countries are exerting rapid and intensive efforts to improve means of transportation, either by increasing the capability of available means or by establishing new projects.

Regarding the production of electric power and the power linkage between the two countries, Jamil Shayya said that the committee has concentrated on certain important projects in this field.

Speaking about tourism, Shayya noted the great achievements accomplished in this field to date. He discussed the formation of the national company for investment in tourism and the conclusion of a bilateral tourism agreement, as well as other agreements signed by local transportation companies in the two countries. Some of the agreements have already been implemented. In addition, special committees are currently considering the establishment of a joint company for transporting passengers and goods. Jamil Shayya added that the two countries have also agreed on other important issues in the oil industry field, including pumping oil through Syrian territories.

Shayya noted that all resolutions adopted by the Economic Affairs and Technical Cooperation Committee and all the achievements accomplished by the followup committees will be brought to the Higher Political Committee for approval and additional instructions. He stressed that the economic affairs and technical cooperation committee still has great tasks to perform on the path of economic unity, which offers strong support to any political unity. Jamil Shayya said that the committee, while working under instructions of the two countries' political leaderships, is fulfilling our people's aspirations and our nation's hopes in reaching the desired comprehensive unity.

SYRIA, GUINEA ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT ON TOURE'S VISIT

JN262036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 26 Jan 79 JN

[Text of Syrian-Guinean joint statement issued on 26 January following Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure's 20-22 January visit to Damascus]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic, paid an official and friendly visit to Syria at the head of an official Guinean delegation 20-22 January 1979.

During his stay, the great guest laid at wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. During the visit and through the contacts he held with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials, he took cognizance of the Syrian people's achievements in the building of a developed socialist society.

The Guinea president and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm reception on the popular and official levels reflecting the sentiments of friendship and appreciation which the Syrian people harbor for the great guest and his friendly country. It also reflects the historic fraternal relations that have always linked Guinea with the Arab nation.

During his visit, His Excellency President Sekou Toure held official discussions with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. On the Guinean side the following participated in the talks: Prime Minister Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui, Culture and Education Minister Mamady Keita, Foreign Affairs Minister Fily Sissoko, Planning and Economic Cooperation Minister N'faly Sangare, Foreign Commerce Minister Saikou Barry. Islamic Affairs Minister [title as heard] Fode Soriba Camara, Guinean Ambassador to Syria Salimou Sissoko, Director of State Protocol 'Ali Bangoura, and director of the company [title as heard] Marcel Cros.

On the Syrian side the following participated in the talks: Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Zuhayr Mashariqah, minister of education; Dr Shakir al-Fahham, minister of higher education; and George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and mutual understanding, the two presidents exchanged viewpoints on the current international situation, particularly the situation in the Middle East and southern Africa. They reviewed the strong relations between the two fraternal countries and agreed on the necessity for deepening and bolstering these relations through contacts between the two countries on the government and party levels to bring about further cooperation in accordance with the set action programs.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure reviewed the achievements brought about by the Guinean people under the Guinean revolutionary socialist system in the area of development, and social and economic transformations under the leadership of the state and the party. These were highly appreciated by the Syrian side.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad acquainted his esteemed guest with similar achievements in Syria in all fields, particularly in strengthening defensive capabilities to defend the rights of the Arab nation and in participating in the Charter for Joint National Action with the Republic of Iraq. The guest expressed his admiration and his wishes for further success.

The two sides reviewed the explosive situation in the Middle East and the serious Israeli aggression against the Arab nation and affirmed that just and permanent peace must be based on the following two principles:

1. Complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories;

2. Insuring the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establishment of their national independent state in Palestine.

The two sides reviewed the blatant Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories, especially the setting up of settlements in violation of the Geneva agreements. The two sides strongly condemned these practices and declared that they are illegal, null and void and constitute the most serious obstacles to a just and permanent peace.

The two sides denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. They stressed the importance of the return to normal in Lebanon on the basis of Lebanese independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The two sides stand on the side of bringing all Lebanese territory under the control of the Lebanese State and preserving the legitimate interests of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon.

The Guinean side expressed its appreciation for the efforts exerted by the Syrian Arab Republic to strengthen peace and stability in Lebanon and to preserve its unity. The two sides strongly condemned the imperialist and Israeli attempts to divide Lebanon on a regional and communal basis.

The two sides noted the similarity between the Middle East situation where Arab rights are being usurped as a result of the racist Zionist aggression and the situation in southern Africa where the racist minorities in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia are denying the basic rights of the African majority.

The two sides agreed that the struggle against these regimes are indivisible and that the two sides strongly support the liberation movements in both the Middle East and southern Africa in honor of the principles of the UN Charter concerning the sovereignty of states and the right of the peoples of the world to self-determination.

The two presidents agreed on the need to reform the world economic order in such a way as to enable the states to have full control over their economic resources. They stressed the need for a just and equitable dealing and for assisting the developing countries to strengthen their capabilities.

The two sides reiterated their support for the positive role played by the nonalined countries within the framework of temporary international relations. The two presidents reviewed the steps taken in the field of Afro-Arab cooperation and agreed to exert every effort to promote this cooperation in the interest of the Arab and African peoples.

President Sekou Toure expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the warm reception and cordiality accorded to him during his visit to Syria. He extended an invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad to visit Guinea. The invitation was gratefully accepted and its date will be fixed later.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS ORGANIZATION WELCOMES UNITY

JN291903 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 29 January--The International Organization of Journalists has expressed its great appreciation for the unionist steps that are taking place between fraternal Syria and Iraq.

The organization's secretary general, Jiri Kubka, stated that the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement is a support for world liberation movements and will have a positive influence on the Arab liberation and struggle movement, inevitably leading to Arab strength and unity against imperialism and Zionism.

Kubka expressed his happiness and the organization's optimism regarding the emergence of the Syrian and Iraqi journalist associations as a prominent member of the organization following their unification.

This statement was made during talks that have taken place between the Syrian Journalists' Association under its president, Dr Sabir Falhut, and a delegation of the International Organization of Journalists under Secretary General Jiri Kubka.

The talks, which were held at the Syrian Journalists' Association headquarters at noon today dealt with cooperation and development of relations between the two press bodies.

PDRY INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FROM BAGHDAD

JN300924 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 January--PDRY Information Minister Rashid Muhammad Thabit arrived in Damascus from Baghdad last night for a private visit to the Syrian Arab Republic after participating in the extraordinary conference of the Arab information ministers, which concluded its meetings in Baghdad the day before yesterday. He will remain in Syria several days.

Thabit was received at the airport by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad.

ALGERIA

BOUTEFLIKA CABLES MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

ID191614 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 29 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the minister of foreign affairs, has sent to Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the following message:

The circumstances in which Algeria finds itself following the death of President Houari Boumediene and the current fourth congress of the FLN do not allow me, as you will understand, to come to your country to take part in the work of the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries, which is taking place in Maputo.

I regret this, continues Mr Bouteflika, all the more since I am aware of the importance of this meeting for our continent and for the cause of the liberation of the peoples in southern Africa at a time when the greatest determination of our movement is required to confront the minority racist regimes that continue to rampage in your region thanks to the support, encouragement and protection they receive from the imperialist powers and the forces of domination, exploitation and servitude.

On this occasion I should like to confirm the solidarity and the support of the Algerian people and their revolution for the brother peoples of southern Africa who are fighting for their liberation. I would also like to reaffirm Algeria's support for your country, which makes a large contribution to the joint fight for freedom, independence and dignity within the OAU and to the frontline countries.

Although it is in keeping with the heroic struggle of your people for national liberation, the sacrifices which you make in the name of Africa for the complete freedom of all peoples are that much more meritorious since brother Mozambique has not ended the dressing of its wounds nor the burying of its martyrs.

I can assure you, continues Mr Bouteflika, that the Algerian delegation that will take an active part in the work of the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonalined will spare no effort in its contribution to making the Maputo congress a success for the nonalined movement, a further dimension for the zone of influence of the Mozambican revolution and a concrete demonstration of international solidarity for the just cause of the African peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

ALGIERS LINKS EXPLOSIONS TO 'PLOTS' BY MOROCCO

ID281858 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpts] The mean criminal operation carried out by the regime of Hassan II the day before yesterday against the Algerian people at Maghnia continues to arouse great anger among the Algerian masses who, during several meetings held throughout the country, expressed their determination to stand united in defense of their homeland and revolution and foil the plots of provocation and aggression which the Rabat regime continues to commit against Algeria.

In addition to the criminal operation committed by the regime of Hassan II against the Maghnia people, it has been learned that a bag containing a time bomb was discovered in Oran town by security men there.

Another bomb exploded on Friday morning, blowing up part of a house inside the Moroccan territory only 100 meters from the Algerian border and close to the socialist village to be built in the area. Though the circumstances of the explosion are not yet clear, the preliminary investigations have revealed that it is connected with the Maghnia explosion incident, which was carried out by the Moroccan Royalist Intelligence Department. It is most likely that the bomb which went off near the Algerian border was meant to explode inside Algerian territory but exploded prematurely owing to some fault in its mechanism.

All these criminal aggressive actions by that Rabat regime prove once more that the regime is plotting against Algeria with the intention of harming its sovereignty and detracting from its territorial sanctity and endangering its revolution. These plots reflect a new change in the hit-and-run policy which the Rabat regime has been pursuing since its invasion of the Western Sahara.

The Hassan II regime should understand that the escalation of its provocations against Algeria and its aggression against its people will only increase the Algerian people's unity and solidity in the face of all plots hatched againsts its revolution and victories. These provocations and aggressions will only increase their determination to continue to help all causes of justice, freedom and peace in the world, including that of the Saharan people.

Bouteflika Comments in Letter

ID290040 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpt] It has been learned from the Foreign Ministry that the heads of the diplomatic missions in Algiers were summoned to the Foreign Ministry today and informed of the recent criminal attacks by the Moroccan regime against the Algerian masses.

Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika has addressed a letter on this matter to the UN secretary general, the OAU secretary general, the chairman of the UN Security Council, the president of the UN General Assembly, the current chairman of the OAU, the current chairman of the nonalined states group and the foreign ministers of the member states of this group.

In his letter the foreign minister recalls the [words indistinct] operation carried out by the Moroccan regime on 10 December 1978, stressing that that deliberate operation carried out by the Moroccan authorities constituted a grave encroachment on Algeria's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a blatant violation of the UN Charter. The operation also constituted a serious threat to the security of the region and a threat to world peace.

Having expressed Algeria's concern over this grave violation aimed against Algeria's sovereignty, the foreign minister strongly condemns this aggressive act and adds: At this time, when Algeria is still mourning the death of President Boumediene and while the FLN Party Congress is being held, it is my duty to draw your attention to the Moroccan authorities' responsibility for the criminal acts that were carried out against the Algerian citizens in Al-Maghnia on the 26th of this month. On the same day a bag containing explosives, three bombs and a detonator was found in Oran.

Brother Bouteflika points out in his letter that that criminal attack wounded 17 Algerian citizens and that the criminal was a Moroccan citizen who confessed that he had been assigned by the Moroccan authorities to carry out that criminal act. He then adds that Algeria once more draws the attention of the international community to the inevitable, grave consequences which may result if such provocations and violations against Algeria are repeated--provocations and violations which follow Morocco's repeated threats to violate Algeria's national frontiers.

LIBYA

ECEVIT ADDRESSES TURKISH WORKERS IN TRIPOLI, BENGHAZI

TA291614 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1550 GMT 29 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 29, A.A. (Special to the ANATOLIA Agency)--Ecevit's scheduled return to Turkey from Libya today was postponed for a few hours to permit technicians to work out the details of the long-term economic cooperation agreement between Turkey and Libya, it was announced today.

Ecevit flew to Benghazi this morning to talk to Turkish workers. He is scheduled to return to Tripoli in the afternoon. According to the tentative programme, he will fly from Tripoli to Turkey either late tonight or early Tuesday morning.

The premier Sunday addressed a group of Turkish workers in Tripoli and when a small crowd tried to interrupt his speech with slogans demanding freedom to the Turkish "peoples," Ecevit told them that he would never permit slogans aimed at dividing the Turkish nation.

Ecevit said the integrity of Turkey could not be sacrificed to divisive slogans.

Responding to shouts that the only way out for Turkey was a revolution, Ecevit said every country had its own special conditions. In Turkey, he said, several problems had been solved in the past through revolutionary action and reforms. But revolution was not the only solution.

"No one can force Turkey to accept something it refuses to accept. Whatever you say, nobody will be able to push Turkey down a path which is alien to the Turkish nation. There are no peoples in Turkey, but only a single monolithic people," Ecevit said.

In response to further slogans that Turkey should say no to foreign bases on her soil, Ecevit said Turkey would not fall into the trap set up by imperialism. He said it was evident that foreign forces, aware that they could never trample Turkey from outside, were provoking incidents inside the country and were bringing brother against brother to foster their sinister aims.

During the same meeting, Ecevit told Turkish workers that Turkish teachers would be sent to Libya to teach the children of expatriates there.

ABU BAKR YUNIS RECEIVES TURKISH MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD291922 Tripoli JANA in English 1726 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The general commander of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis, received at his office this morning Lieutenant General Hasan Ghulam, the Turkish chief-of-staff who is on a current visit to the Jamahiriyah as a member of the delegation accompanying Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish prime minister.

LIBYA REPORTEDLY DISPLEASED WITH IRAQI-SYRIAN UNITY

LD291229 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Jan 79 p 27 LD

["Damascus bureau" report: "Libya Withdraws Syrian Arms Finance in Protest Against Unity With Iraq"]

[Excerpts] From the Sheraton Hotel in Damascus the Iraqi delegation to the unity talks with Syria maintains 24-hour contact with Baghdad by hotline. Iraqi Revolution Command Council member Tariq 'Aziz is shuttling between Damascus and Baghdad.

The fantastic speed with which agreement was reached between the two countries was explained by an Iraqi official as follows: There can be no lukewarm relations between Baghdad and Damascus; relations are either fierce or ardently friendly. There is no middle of the road.

In the past the two countries have failed to agree on a joint railroad project with 90-percent financial contribution by Iraq and 10 percent from Syria, despite the proposal to deposit the money in a foreign bank as a guarantee against political ups and downs. But now a joint "national charter" has been concluded between the two countries, and the process of unification during the past 3 months has been going on smoothly. This is probably the reason why the optimists expect the declaration of an immediate unity merger, similar to that of 1958, during President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's forthcoming visit to Damascus. But Tariq 'Aziz said: "This political unity will not be declared during the visit, although a review of what has been achieved will be made." This will be followed by the establishment of a new program for completing the declaration of unity which, according to an Iraqi official, will take place in 6 weeks' time.

The official said that this will be followed by a new summit between Al-Bakr and Al-Asad, at the end of which a constitutional declaration and a party declaration will be issued. The two draft declarations have in fact been prepared.

A Syrian official stressed that the declaration of "Iraqi-Syrian unity" will not be a decision from above.

The official added that the unity of the two ruling Arab Ba'th parties is inevitable, since no party elements in either country will erect obstacles to achieving party unity. Veteran Ba'th Party members who ruled in the past in Syria and Iraq will be reinstated on the grounds that they are part of the party history and the political history of both countries.

The Syrian official said: The "Al-Asad style" of removing certain human obstacles to the achievement of unity is the same as his style in implementing the campaign against "illicit profiteering," that is, punishment of the party or government official concerned, following a deadline and meted out in a normal and calm manner.

Question: What is the attitude of this unity toward the two giants?

An Iraqi official replied: It will constitute an independent national Arab stand by the United States and the Soviet Union.

He added: Libya has not been pleased with the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. After informing Moscow that it was ready to finance the arming of Syria, following the declaration of the steadfastness and confrontation front--which included Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the PLO--it changed its mind and informed the Soviet capital that it retracted its pledge in light of Syria and Iraq's plan to establish unity.

Because of its "tight-fisted" policy, Tripoli probably had no intention in the first place of honoring its obligations to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Therefore, it found this unity an excuse to retract.

A Syrian official said that the outcome of Defense Minister Mustafa Talas' recent Moscow visit was rather more positive with regard to the Soviet attitude toward arming Syria following the proposed Syrian-Iraqi unity. However, an Iraqi official said that the Soviets' attitude during the visit was "outwardly responsive but essentially flexible."

Another question is: What would be the nature of relations between the Iraqi-Syrian entity, which some Arab countries are regarding with caution and fear lest it develop into an axis, and the PLO?

Damascus and Baghdad assert that the PLO is not invited to join the unity or its joint political command because it does not have the status of a state. They also assert that the unity will inevitably lead to the unification of the As-Sa'iqah organization and the Arab Liberation Front, affiliated to Syria and Iraq respectively, within the PLO. The two capitals want the PLO not to deal with the Camp David agreements in order to achieve Palestinian unity and insure a united Palestinian decision. In return they undertake not to interfere in the Palestinian "decision." The two capitals also want the PLO not to allow its dealing with Jordan to lead to Jordan's role becoming more important than the PLO's. Officials of both sides criticize the Palestinian action's reliance on Saudi financing, on the grounds that such financing is subject to the political situation.

MAURITANIA

APS CITES MAURITANIAN LEADER ON SAHARA PROBLEM

LD271112 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, Mauritanian head of state, in a statement to the weekly ALGERIE ACTUALITE, has referred to developments in the Western Sahara. Replying to a question about his country's attitude to this question, he said that the attitude was underlined after 10 July, 1978, when the Ould Daddah regime was overthrown, namely to make every effort to restore a real climate in which peace, stability and harmony can prevail in our region. He stressed that the firm resolve of the Mauritanian leaders is to follow this line and explained: Mauritania has declared in this respect its agreement to grant our brothers in blood, religion and language the opportunity to determine their future.

Asked whether Mauritania had any territorial claims, he replied: Mauritania has enough territory of her own and has no territorial ambitions. What preoccupies us above everything else is the question of exploiting and defending our land, while maintaining the best possible neighborly relations with the states and peoples of the region.

Concerning the progress of negotiations with the POLISARIO Front, he said those negotiations contributed to a considerable degree toward eliminating many contradictions, dispelling doubts, and creating a new trend which ought to continue so that a fraternal climate could be restored whose roots derived from objective and conscious sources.

The Mauritanian head of state called on the POLISARIO Front to totally and unambiguously adopt the dynamism for peace, adding: We say to these brother: Have confidence in us because deep in our hearts we feel [word indistinct].

Replying to a question about a foreign presence in Mauritanian territory, he replied: The Moroccan presence appears more embarrassing because Morocco is a party involved in the Saharan problem. Moroccan forces are present in our country as a result of action taken by the previous Mauritanian regime. Indeed, this position is rather extraordinary and we hope to eliminate it, together with the presence of the Moroccan forces in Mauritanian territory. He added that those forces in fact had begun to return to their country and the withdrawal was taking place gradually. The sovereignty of a country enjoins that there should be no foreign occupation of presence, and this applies to us. The Mauritanians are conscious of this, and toward this end diligent efforts are being made to achieve the withdrawal of these forces. This will be achieved--God willing.

MOROCCO

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM EGYPT, SUDAN, SAUDI ARABIA

LD291356 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 29 Jan (MAP)--Dey Ould Sidi Baba, Chairmán of the Moroccan House of Representatives arrived here Sunday after a visit to Sudan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

In a declaration to newsmen Sidi Baba recalled that he attended the Egyptian-Sudanese joint assembly meeting held in Khartoum in the framework of the two countries' complementary policy. "This meeting, he added, is considered as an important historial event, because it demonstrates the two countries' leaders and peoples' willingness to realize the economic, political and cultural union. This initiative is an example for other regions of the world and particularly our region, and also constitutes an important experience which may concern the countries having identical cultural and geographical historical relations".

Sidi Baba indicated that he was received by Ja'far Numayri, the Sudanese president, to whom he delivered a message from King Hassan of Morocco, and that the Moroccan parliamentary delegation had paid a three-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the chairman of the Egyptian Assembly. He also recalled that he held meetings with officials from Egypt and Sudan on cooperation between the Moroccan parliament and the Egyptian-Sudanese peoples assemblies. The chairman of the Moroccan parliament added that the two presidents of the Egyptian and Sudanese assemblies will attend the works of the third conference of the African Interparliamentary Union in Rabat on February twentyfirst.

RABAT DENIES POLISARIO CLAIM OF ATTACK ON TOWN

LD301108 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--Informed sources in Rabat have categorically denied a report carried by AFP which quotes what it called "POLISARIO" sources that the Moroccan town of Tan Tan in southern Morocco was attached on Sunday. The same Rabat sources have stressed that this is just another claim, like previous ones.

KNESSET REJECTS NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

TA291736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset rejected a no confidence motion proposed by MK Me'ir Pa'il of Sheli, who claimed that the findings of the Asher Committee on the private enterprises of Cabinet members are being circumvented. Pa'il raised the motion against the background of the example of Minister Sharon's farm and said the minister is unable to honor the recommendations of the committee.

The justice minister said that the Asher Committee itself had stated that its recommendations were tentative and that recommendations would be determined by trial and error. According to him there are still problems that require a solution, including the recommendation of the Asher Committee that ministers do not keep dollar accounts to prevent their indirectly affecting the foreign currency rates.

Pa'il's motion was rejected by 63 votes of the coalition against 32 opposition votes. Asaf Yaguri of Ya'ad abstained.

FOUR NEW MEMBERS JOIN LABOR PARTY BUREAU

TA281918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Three members were elected to the Labor Party Bureau in a secret ballot held this afternoon in the party center: Ya'aqov Levinson, Hayim Herzog and Mordekhay Gur. Gid'on Ben-Yisra'el, the head of the Department of Professional Unions [of the Histadrut], also became a member of the Labor Party Bureau. He takes the place vacated when Yitzhaq Navon was elected president of the state.

Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that one of the members of the Labor Party Young Guard spoke against Mordekhay Gur's candidacy before the voting took place. He said most members do not know Mordekhay Gur's views and voting on him should be separate.

MK ELI'AV, JEWISH AGENCY WORK TO 'SAVE' IRANIAN JEWS

TA281652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 28 Jan 79 TA

[Text] MK Arye Eli'av has said that a month ago he suggested setting up a team to go to Iran to rescue Iranian Jews. The Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee, according to MK Eli'av, accepted this proposal and even suggested that he head the team. MK Eli'av also said he wanted to talk to the prime minister and the chairman of the Jewish Agency about this issue but the meetings did not materialize. He spoke at a press conference in Bet Sokolov in Tel Aviv.

The head of the Jewish Agency, Arye Dulzin, said the Jewish Agency is adjusting with regard to the changing situation of Iranian Jews. Dulzin said this in a meeting with a group of Labor Party members headed by MK Yig'al Allon who discussed with him the actions taken to rescue the Jews in this country. It was decided to set up a forum consisting of representatives of all the parties to study the situation.

JERUSALEM POST: DAYAN TO SEEK WIDER MANDATE

TA290654 Jerusalem POST in English 29 Jan 79 p 1 TA

[By diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will insist on being given an authoritative negotiating mandate if he is to be designated to hold talks with the U.S. secretary of state and the Egyptian prime minister in the next stage of the peace process.

Dayan was dissatisfied and aggrieved, it is reliably learned, by the grudging attitude shown to him by other Cabinet ministers before and after his meeting with Secretary Cyrus Vance and Premier Mustafa Khalil in Brussels last month. He made it clear to Prime Minister Begin that he would undertake another such mission only if his terms of reference were clarified in advance and reflected the Cabinet's trust in him as a negotiator.

A Vance-Dayan-Khalil meeting, during next month, is widely predicted here following special envoy Alfred Atherton's failure to resolve legal-textual differences during his shuttle mission that ended yesterday.

PARIS MATCH INTERVIEWS DAYAN ON IRAN, PEACE TALKS

TA261550 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 26 Jan 79 pp 1, 3 TA

[Interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by the French weekly PARIS MATCH, by the weekly's Israeli correspondent, Y. Ben-Porat--time and place not given]

[Text] "The lesson to be learned from Iran is not limited to Iran. A nationalistic-religious wave is now passing over the entire Middle East, or at least parts of it. Signs of this can be seen in Turkey, Afghanistan and certainly in the most dramatic way in Iran. This wave creates ripples of fear and turmoil even in countries where nothing has happened, such as Saudi Arabi or Kuwait. They have strong fears. This proves that this wave is not specific to Iran."

These were the words of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in an exclusive interview with the French weekly, PARIS MATCH. We are publishing the entire interview as given to the PARIS MATCH correspondent in Israel, Y. Ben-Porat.

The spreading wave, the foreign minister said, is a historic phenomenon made up of two basic elements: the one-nationalistic; the other--religious-Islamic. The combination of the two finds various expressions; the nationalistic wave sometimes finds a leftist expression directed against corruption in the regime, against the gaps in the standard of living between the various classes. This is expressed by the different elements, from students to the workers, who come out into the streets even when fired upon, protesting things as they are without an alternative. We should have foreseen this.

This is one side of the coin. The other side refers, in the same context, to the status of the world powers in the entire area. It may perhaps be said with a certain degree of humor that at the time when the superpowers--the United States and Western Europe--are updating their assessment of the Middle East, the Middle Eastern countries are assessing the ability of the United States and the Western world to determine things in the Middle East. [paragraph continues]

This soul-searching is discouraging because in the Middle East, in the light of events, it is necessary to ask to what degree treaties and Western support are effective for the existing regimes and to what extent the West can and would come to these countries' aid. The question is, in short, whether the West can still be relied upon.

--And what is your answer to this question?

Negative. The West does not measure up to the expectations and this boils down to a marked decrease in the degree of influence the West has in our region.

--Do you think that the United States and West could have, and ought to have, saved the shah?

I am not in a position to comment on this issue. I am fulfilling the role of foreign minister in the State of Israel and it would be very unwise on my part to give pieces of advice when not asked to do so. However, I cannot refrain from making one general comment on this matter. It is not a comment on the regimes but on the values of these countries and their crucial status on a worldwide level--whether this is expressed in economic resources--first and foremost in oil--or in military areas, topographic or geographic, [as published] which are militarily important because they are adjacent to the Soviet front. It, of course, also has to do with the matter of dividing up spheres of influence in the world between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Well, these things are important for the fate of the entire world, and I am not exaggerating in drawing this definition. The oil issue is the basic question for the entire world. The stragegic-political elements are equally important. To the extent that things are so and to the extent that they deviate from what had been agreed upon in treaties and pacts, then in my opinion the West--including the United States--should have and still must be more active. On an overall historic balance, it is inconceivable that the fate of the economy of the whole world should be dependent on only this or another religious group which decides that it either will not or will pump oil; or on a certain monarchic group in the gulf states which sets the price increases, stops or embargos the supply of oil, and so on.

I am not getting into the question of the means. But this is not private property and this is not a domestic issue. I do not mean to say that it is necessary to determine things by force, but the question is whether or not in the world of 1979 the fate of the European economy--and sometimes that of the world economy as well--and the security of the entire West could be left to such internal tumults. The question is whether the West can afford to have Khomeyni decide whether to pump oil from the wells or not. I do not accept this. The West can and must react differently.

--Are the events in Iran the hardest blow against Israel?

In terms of direct strategy, no. That is, they harm Israel to the extent that Israel is a part of the West, but not beyond this. Israel has no separate strategic interests on this matter.

As far as the oil is concerned, they certainly do harm Israel, at least at this stage. I suppose that Israel will find substitutes and other sources of oil. We are small consumers, relatively speaking. We are not a heavily industrialized country. For the 8 or 9 million tons of oil which we need per annum we will most certainly find a source in world markets, at this price or another. This is only a matter of a slightly higher price. For the moment, there is still no shortage in the world, but let us not forget that this oil business causes harm, and will also harm Iran itself in the future--and it will miss this money. That is, the damage is not only one-sided; it has other aspects as well.

--Do you fear the expansion of the nationalistic-religious wave in the "domino" style?

Those concerned fear this even more than I do. As far as I know, there is great concern in Saudi Arabia, and even the fact that the Egyptian president hosted the shah and expressed so-called solidarity with him proves that things are not simple insofar as the pro-Western Arab leaders are concerned. They are very much concerned.

--And what are the implications of the Iranian crisis on the negotiations for peace?

There are implications. The Iranian crisis has first of all made the results of the Baghdad conference stand out more poignantly, when Egypt found itself in a situation where Saudi Arabia and Jordan, instead of supporting it, called for Arab unity which in effect means refraining from signing a separate peace treaty with Israel and withdrawing from the peace initiative. The meaning of the call is to reunite with all the Arab countries, including Syria and Iraq and the rejectionist states, and move along the line they advocate. This had an effect on Egypt as well. For example, last week, acting Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali almost daily proclaimed that the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza constitutes the first step toward the establishment of a Palestinian state. Butrus Ghali indeed knows very well that this is contrary to what had been agreed upon at Camp David, exactly the opposite. Such expressions emanating from him do not help the negotiations with Israel and he is probably doing this while at the same time looking at the Arab world with his other eye to convince it that Egypt is acting in the spirit of the extremist positions.

Or yet another example: When Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil says about our retaliatory activity in Lebanon, which was a small-scale operation, that Egypt will not be able to stand aside when Israel attacks the Syrian force in Lebanon, then he does so knowing full well that this was a reaction to the terrorists who came from Lebanese territory into Israel with the purpose of killing civilians. The IDF has never hurt the Syrians and will never do this, whereas if it had encountered the Syrians it would only have been because the Syrians were providing cover for the terrorists.

I am convinced that Khalil understands very well that if it is Syria which controls Lebanon, it is Syria which must make sure that there are no terrorist operations carried out there against Israel. And if there are such operations Syria must be prepared to receive an Israeli military reaction. What does he think, how does he picture Israeli behavior? As one which only accepts the hits, the terror and the murder and yet does nothing to prevent them?

Well, such declarations made by Butrus Ghali or Mustafa Khalil are in total contradiction to the Camp David accords and the possibility of maintaining normal relations between Israel and Egypt. And they are certainly made with an eye to the Arab world to emphasize and demonstrate Egypt's solidarity and loyalty. This is part of the reaction and the effect of the events in Iran and the fears about what might happen as a result of it in countries such as Saudi Arabia. They come about as a result of the warning and the signalling to Egypt in the spirit of the decisions made at the Baghdad conference.

--Does this development put the entire agreement in doubt?

This is a question I still find difficult to answer. As far as I am familiar with the Arab world and the methods of its political activity, maybe. However, I would not rely on expecting the external expressions to be one thing while the substantive negotiations will be something else. Especially if the United States insists on it. [paragraph continues]

The public declarations may perhaps remain on the level of declarations and have no effect when a practical discussion of the articles of the peace treaty is taking place. That is why it is still too early to predict whether this will jeopardize the peace negotiations or not. However, if they want to carry out the declarations that the autonomy will be the basis for the establishment of a Palestinian state, or that we should allow the terrorists to act inside Israel without reacting, this will endanger the peace negotiations.

--A year and something after the great euphoria [of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem], do you believe that a peace treaty will be signed?

Yes. Despite the discouragement and the difficulties in which both parties have found themselves, we are nevertheless reaching the possibility of ending the peace negotiations in a positive way.

--What is the significance of your trip to France?

We were very happy to receive the official invitation to make this trip. As is well known, relations between Israel and France have been rather cool for a long period of time and from time to time there have been unpleasant incidences which still cast a shadow on these relations. I do not expect this brief 2-day visit--even if it turns out to be "successful"--and I hope it is such a visit--to change the situation completely. But I do hope and expect--and it is in this spirit that I am leaving for Paris--that the relations between us and France will be basically friendly, even when there are differences of opinion on various issues.

In the European Community, the coolest relations that exist between Israel and a member of the community are between Israel and France, compared with the Israeli-FRG relations, or the relations between Israel and England, or Israel and Belgium and Holland. This is very sad and in my opinion it is not an objective necessity. As far as we are concerned this situation must be changed, especially when there is a large Jewish community in France, comprising approximately 600,000 people--currently one of the largest Jewish communities in the world. This, too, obliges us to maintain close ties with France.

Well, the main goal of my visit is to improve the spirit of the relations. This is especially convenient and desirable for us now, when the French foreign minister is serving as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

--Is the new French foreign minister, Jean Francois-Poncet, less pro-Arab than his predecessor, De Guiringaud?

Unfortunately, I have never met him and I have no negative indications but, to my regret, neither do I have positive indications for the time being. At any rate, as far as things depend on us, we are prepared and very much want to open a new page with France, something on which relations of understanding can be built, even if differences on various issues arise at times.

--Is there a concrete problem with respect to the EEC which you will raise in France?

Yes. There is one question which for us is a cardinal question and that is the expansion of the EEC. The EEC is about to accept Greece in the near future, and later also Spain and Portugal; these are countries whose produce directly competes with ours. If they are accepted as full members and as such enjoy all the privileges that we will not enjoy, especially concerning citrus fruits and perhaps other agricultural products, this will put us in a very serious situation. We would like the acceptance of Spain, Greece and Portugal not to worsen Israel's status.

As far as Spain is concerned there is also a special point: Spain is the only country in Europe which does not have diplomatic relations with us. This is very abnormal and we hope to receive France's aid in this respect. France can act toward this and I will ask for this in my talks in Paris.

--A senior Israeli personality said once that what Europe can do for peace in the Middle East is not to intervene in the whole business. Do you share this view?

No. In my view, Europe must intervene--not operationally, though--and I shall give you an example: I do not think that Egypt has received sufficient support and sympathy from Europe throughout this entire year for its moves toward peace. It has not received this to the degree due it and needed by it. Egypt was in a difficult situation because the other Arab countries did not walk hand-in-hand with it. The European Community was faced with the question of what it prefers: to support Egypt because it is the only country which is prepared to make peace with us today, or to say that since it is the only country prepared to do so, it will not support it. There is no doubt in my mind--and this is also the formal position of the European Community--that Egypt must be supported, with the intention that this will not be a separate peace but will be the one to clear the path so that other Arab countries will follow.

I do not think that Europe, including France, has really supported Egypt and helped it when it was isolated from the other Arab countries. When I say that I am in favor of increasing the European involvement in the peace process, then this is one of the examples I would have expected Europe and France to see.

--What will you say in France if you are asked how a member of [Moshav] NAHAL, a man who declares that he is a "laborite," feels in the Likud cabinet?

If I am asked, I will say that I am not a member of the Likud Party and have not joined it. When I decided to join the Cabinet, it did not mean that I have left my concepts or my affinity for the labor movement behind. Nothing of the sort. The reason and motivation for my joining the Cabinet was only one: To comply with the request of Prime Minister Begin that I join it. This was not an ideological move constituting an identification with the Likud cabinet's concept, if there is such a concept at all, but on the external issue between us and the Arabs and the issue of peace. I did not regard myself as being free--and I do not regret it even for one moment--to turn the offer down at a time when Israel is undergoing the trial of the negotiations for peace. If I had refused, I would have regarded myself as a deserter in time of war, one who gets away without serving in the army.

ARAB STUDENTS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE, SUPPORT PLO

TA291548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Four Arab students, members of the Progressive National Movement, appeared at a Jewish conference in Jerusalem today and declared that they negate the existence of the Zionist State of Israel, see its existence as a rule of conquest and subjugation, and that they do not object to PLO activities, including the bombing in Netanya and similar actions. The four belong to the organization whose members sent the letters of support to the PLO. Six of them have been suspended from their studies at the Hebrew University.

One of the speakers, 'Ali (Sah) said his movement is not a small group of nationalistic students, but a national political movement existing in numerous villages in the Galilee and in the triangle, which even secured elected representatives in a number of local councils.

All the speakers state that they identify with every action of the PLO. They demand the formation of a Palestinian state in every area of Eretz Yisra'el, with legitimate rights for the Palestinian people. In the democratic state to be established, they said, they demand equal rights for Arabs and for Jews. The Jews, they said, also have a right to live here among the Arabs.

The ITIM correspondent reports that this was one of the stormiest news conferences at the Correspondents House in Jerusalem. The speakers claimed that 48 percent of the Arab students are members of their movement.

About the bomb explosion in Netanya, one speaker said: I express regret at the bloodshed on both sides. Violence entails more violence. We are not entitled to determine what form of struggle the PLO will choose, but we are not objecting to acts such as the bomb explosion or to any activities adopted by the PLO. At the end of the news conference the Arab students complained of a hostile atmosphere against them at the universities.

Education Minister Reacts

TA292108 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 29 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv, 29 Jan--Education Minister Zevulun Hammer said this evening that this week he would discuss disciplinary steps against Arab students who are trying to undermine the existence of the State of Israel with the heads of universities and that he might also initiate a discussion on the subject at the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs or in the Cabinet.

Mr Hammer was reacting to statements made by Arab students at a news conference held in Jerusalem earlier today.

The education minister emphasized that jurists will have to determine whether the statements made legally constitute betrayal or incitement. According to him, the statements expressed support for the destruction of the State of Israel, for the PLO ambition to perpetrate slaughter in Israel and eventually replace it.

"I don't see why someone who is undermining the very essentials of this state's existence should be enjoying all the privileges as if nothing at all happened," said the minister, expressing hope that the disciplinary bodies of the university would discuss the issue.

The minister also said he would meet with student leaders in order to prevent a situation where the universities would become unsuitable arenas for a Jewish-Arab struggle. In his view, the Arab students in question are only a few individuals who are expressing such opinions and there is no reason for a counteragitation against all Arab students.

SECURITY FORCES BLOW UP TERRORISTS' HOUSES IN WEST BANK

TA3000739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] During the night security forces personnel blew up four houses belonging to terrorists, members of Fatah, in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says that one house was blown up in Abu Dis village and three in Nabulus and its environs.

In Abu Dis the house blown up belonged to (Muhammad Ibrahim Abu Hilal) who is suspected of carrying out 11 terrorist strikes, one of them in the Mahane Yehuda Market, and of laying the explosive charge in the gas station in Jerusalem. In the Ra's Al 'Ayn quarter in Nabulus. the security forces destroyed the house of (Yussuf as-Suel) who is suspected of bring three consignments of explosive materials into the country through Haifa Port. In Balatah village near Nabulus, the house blown up belonged to ('Issa Shakhshir) who is suspected of carrying out three terrorist strikes in which three soldiers were injured. In (Kalil) village near Nabulus the house which was destroyed belonged to (Yussuf Amer) who is suspected of murdering a soldier and two Nabulus inhabitants several years ago.

IDF Called In

TA300834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Excerpt] Large army forces have been brought into the villages in Judaea and Samaria where terrorists' houses were blown up during the night, to maintain order after the curfew was lifted there about an hour ago. This is reported by our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari.

HADDAD: TERRORISTS VIOLATING CEASE-FIRE IN S. LEBANON

TA292032 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1935 GMT 29 Jan 79 TA

[Excerpt] Metulla, 29 Jan--In recent weeks the Lebanese forces fired dozens of leaflet-loaded shells. The leaflets explain to the population in southern Lebanon the reasons for the fire and the shellings that have been resumed in recent weeks.

The spokesman of Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of the southern Lebanese forces, said that while the terrorists are shooting explosive shells, the Christian forces are replying with shells with leaflets.

Major Haddad told correspondents in Metulla this evening that since the cease-fire at the end of last week, the terrorists have violated the cease-fire several times with bombardments and attempts at infiltration

TEHRAN: AIRPORTS OPEN; KHOMEYNI NOT RETURNING 30 JAN

LD301059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni will not leave for Tehran tonight. Despite the fact that airports have been reopened, major airlines have not yet resumed flights to Tehran.

TEHRAN REPORTS BAKHTIAR'S 29 JANUARY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD291255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar this morning held a radio and television press conference and answered questions from foreign and national correspondents. Nearly 100 newsmen took part in this 75-minute conference.

By way of introduction, the prime minister said: I emphasize again that my government came to power at a time when Iranian society was in a state of transition, moving from a dictatorial regime toward a democratic regime, which I consider a social democratic regime. It is quite obvious that we are facing certain problems whose solutions are not easy. I have submitted an urgent bill to the houses of parliament on abolishing SAVAK and the immediate trial of individuals who are in the main justly charged and who during the past 25 years have caused corruption and violation of public rights. Other legal bills, too, have been submitted to the Majlis. I hope that the first two bills--that is, dissolving SAVAK and the formation of special courts--will be approved within the next few days.

Considering the difficult conditions I am facing, achieving such successes as the departure of the shahanshah from Iran without creating great problems and causing clashes were not easy. The shahanhah's trip was being demanded by the great majority of the people. I am pleased to have realized this wish with a minimum of damage; that is, the supporters, the opposition and those who are neutral unanimously agree with the government that this important issue was settled with complete calm.

Under different circumstances and a different policy, it was possible that the shahanshah's departure from the country would have been followed by bloodshed. This aside, I do not see any other reason for demonstrations. These people no longer want freedom; they are after anarchy. A people grown accustomed for long years to a corrupt and dictatorial government cannot easily achieve a democratic government in a day or two, a government under which every individual would want freedom for himself and others. We expect to be right in every single case. [sentence as heard] Therefore, all my attempts are aimed at preventing the return of a dictatorship and its repetition at any price, preventing the replacement of the old dictatorship with a new one. This is the principal and main line of policy I have adopted. Once I reach this objective, despite the fact that it may shorten the life of my government by 1 or 2 months, then I can hand over to someone else and leave you.

If you note the wishes of a people who, like myself, have been under repression for long years, you will see that in all their demands priority is given to the need for freedom, for the fight against corruption, the abolition of SAVAK and the freedom of political prisoners.

These demands have been met, but now we see that there is individual selfishness, pessimism and narrow-mindedness which must be fought, so that we may achieve a government based on social democracy in which the possibility of Iran's progress and securing a better future may be secured.

I have given categorical orders to the country's law enforcement officers to avoid bloodshed as much as possible. I do not mean to say that throughout the country the situation has been ideal. However, I can tell you that had it not been for the provocations which took place yesterday in front of the gendarmerie station at the hands of trained individuals who had recently arrived in Iran, had it not been for the fact that the gendarmerie had been surrounded with the objective of attacking it, then there is no doubt that the shooting and deaths which took place near the university would not have happened.

When law enforcement officers are attacked anywhere in the world, then those who do it must expect a reaction. You are free, all peoples throughout the world are free, to start marches with the participation of 1, 2 or 10 million people, as was demonstrated in recent days in Tehran when hundreds of thousands of people went on marches, without a drop of blood being shed. No one was attacked during these marches. Therefore, if there is no provocation, there will be no clashes. However, there are those with special missions; this is why they are here; their objective is to stop people marching toward democracy. These people want freedom for themselves, not anyone else. These things must end; as long as I am here--and I intend to remain here--this struggle will continue.

After this introduction, correspondents asked their questions. The first was about the prime minister's visit to Paris. A correspondent asked: Are you going to Paris today?

The prime minister said: There is every probability that neither today nor tomorrow will I go to Paris. However, the doors are open. To give you more details I will add that a (?plan) for talks had been prepared with the cooperation of His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni's representatives in Iran, in whose goodwill there was no doubt. This was initially agreed upon. However, a few hours later suddenly a condition for this meeting was set which was not acceptable to me at all. Consequently, I must point out that under the present circumstances I shall not be going to Paris.

He was asked: What were the conditions for this meeting?

Dr Bakhtiar replied: There were not conditions; there was one condition. I had already asked Khomeyni that we meet as two individuals, two Iranians. But they asked for my resignation as a condition. This is impossible. I did not wish to meet Mr Khomeyni as prime minister: I intended to face him as a free individual. However, when he asked for my resignation as a condition for this meeting, then obviously my answer was in the negative. There are moments when a man must be able to say no.

Asked how he saw the current situation, the prime minister answered: Like me, you are a witness to this situation. You have more freedom than I to move around in the city; you are more in touch with various parts of the world. I see the present situation as you do. I shall continue my work. I have outlined the main lines of my policy for you. If you need more explanation, I shall provide it.

Asked about his views on the return to Iran of His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the prime minister said: I announce before everyone loud and clear that, as I have said repeatedly, Ayatollah Khomeyni is free to come to Iran any time he wishes. However, if the government is expected to take security measures for his return, then we are faced with a special issue. However, if the people and his supporters are to undertake the responsibility for his safety, then we are faced with a different case. I do not wish to be both involved in and isolated from a case. It is of the utmost importance to us to know that when His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni arrives in Iran as a very important religious figure, is he to be protected by the Iranian police or his supporters. As soon as the issue is made clear, then he may return to Iran as of tomorrow.

Another correspondent asked: Had Mr Khomeyni already agreed with your message to him.

The prime minister answered: You may have heard this message from the radio. I can ask the radio and television organization to send you the text of the message. The message is not more than 10 pages. In this message, I said: I, who have fought for freedom for 25 to 30 years, who have taken part in the Iranian people's movement for freedom, am prepared to come to Paris as an Iranian and, while expressing my respects and greetings to you, will exchange views with you about the future that you have in mind for Iran. In any case, this message did not commit him to anything, nor did it commit me. We were to meet face to face and man to man. Despite all my respects for him, however, since he, or his entourage, having accepted the message, asked for my resignation as a condition for talks, I therefore gave up the idea of going to Paris.

He was asked: When you say that the army carries out your orders, do you mean to say that you alone are responsible for maintaining order in the country?

The prime minister said: Since there do not exist two governments, therefore there do not exist two armies. If there is one government, then there is one army and as a result one single commander. The army cannot and must not be in the (?hand) of the nation; on the contrary, it must remain in the service of the nation. As for the nation's representative, its legal government fulfills this function.

A correspondent asked: Is it not true that the shah is still the supreme commander of the army?

The prime minister answered: Look, the British queen and the king of Belgium are also the supreme commanders of their respective countries. However, this is not personal. In any case, where is the shahanshah? Is he in a position now to judge that such and such a person has taken such and such an order? I believe certain people are simply looking for (?excuses). We have accomplished the main task. If they let us continue our work, then we may be able to reach an honorable solution which will be acceptable to all.

Another correspondent asked: Are you not afraid that street demonstrations might turn into armed struggle?

The prime minister said: I will do everything I can to prevent this. This is my duty on both a humanitarian and a national level. However, if there are groups which have actually received orders to create an uprising, then the government will respond accordingly. What I feel is not fear; it is something else, not fear. I am not (?Krievskiy); he was a brilliant and extraordinary man.

A correspondent asked: You said you held talks with the Atayollah Khomeyni's representatives. But the ayatollah has said that no talks took place.

The prime minister said: I can tell you very simply that the individuals with whom I have held talks are important and well-known people. You can contact them yourself. These gentlemen include Mr Barzargan, Mr Beheshti and Mr Mottahri. I do not believe that the Ayatollah Khomeyni has more knowledgeable or more honest representatives than these gentlemen. These gentlemen agreed with me on the text of the message. However, as I said, it appears that those around His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni want something else. This is the result, as you see.

A correspondent asked: It is said that there are others who have come to Iran from other countries.

The prime minister replied: If I knew through which border and when, then I would immediately have them arrested.

Another correspondent asked: You said that the Ayatollah Khomeyni can come to Iran any time, provided security conditions exist. Therefore, if his supporters undertake to protect him on his return, would you then agree to his return within the next 24 to 48 hours?

The prime minister said: Of course. The only thing is that, as I said before, either his supporters accept the responsibility for his safety and protection--in which case I will not accept any responsibility--or it is the government which must undertake this responsibility, in which case the issue changes. However, to clarify the issue I will add two points: If the Ayatollah Khomeyni or any other individual stands before me and tells me to resign, I will say no. I see no reason for resignation.

Another correspondent asked: Have you ever said that as long as the Ayatollah Khomeyni demands your resignation he will not be able to return to Iran?

The prime minister said: No, sir. I have clearly stated that he can return to Iran any time he wishes. However, if he asks me to resign, I will politely say no.

And another correspondent asked: Did you order the army to open fire yesterday?

The answer was: I never order any shooting, for I cannot be wholly conversant with all incidents as and when they occur. However, when an armed or semi-armed group attacks a police station, then the gendarmes and the army have the right to defend themselves and open fire. The situation is not any different in Britain. Has the same situation not occurred for you British in, for example, Northern Ireland?

Another correspondent asked: Could you please comment on the attack made on the gendarmerie?

The prime minister said: Well, a group of people blocked the streets leading to the gendarmerie and, after setting fire to two or three buses with Molotov cocktails, erected road blocks and surrounded the headquarters of the gendarmerie.

The next question concerned the closure of the airport.

The prime minister said: I think it will be reopened within the next few hours. Our problem was technical and it has nearly been resolved.

The correspondent continued: It was said that the airport had been closed on the order of the military governor for an indefinite period.

The prime minister stressed: To start with, it is I who issue orders, not the military governor. Secondly, is it possible to keep an airport closed indefinitely?

A question was raised about the formation of a transitional government by the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The prime minister said: The country does not need more than one government. There is only one Iran, not two. Therefore, there will be only one government, not two; there is one nation, not two. What I can tell you is that the country's integrity and independence are more important than anything and anyone.

The prime minister was asked: How viable do you think a republican regime--of course not an Islamic one necessarily--would be for settling the present crisis?

The prime minister said: Look, there are countries that have been run for thousands of years under monarchic systems and then became republics. Iran, too, can follow the same road. However, we have a constitution in which the possibility of any change has been stipulated. This constitution creates no obstacle to the people governing themselves. But this very same national sovereignty which I respect and for which I have fought cannot accept that the people, in the broad sense of the word, should declare a republican system for themselves or change one republic for another. What I mean is that even General de Gaulle changed the French Fourth Republic to the Fifth Republic through legal procedures. Roads for any change desired by the Iranian people are open, but not by throwing grenades and Molotov cocktails.

The change must take place through a national Majlis elected by the nation and through free elections. I repeat, as far as freedom is concerned, before there was only one SAVAK; right now there are three SAVAK's: First, the old SAVAK, which is on the brink of collapse but which has not been completely abolished yet; another SAVAK, according to the Iranian journalists--who obviously do not dare say it openly--also exists. This is a religious SAVAK which forces the papers to publish, for example, Bakhtiar's message in small print, but to print in large letters on the front page that such and such an individual arrived by bicycle [reference to Khomeyni]. Then there is another censure, which I call the red terror. This last SAVAK says: Do this; otherwise you will collapse. Well, so far we have had one SAVAK. But think about the anarchy we will have if we are to have three. When I tell you we have three SAVAK's, believe me, I have heard this from Iranian journalists.

At this point, our correspondent Abbas Mossallanezhad, who also took part in the press conference today, continues with what went on:

The prime minister was asked: The demonstrations in Tehran yesterday and last Thursday were violent. Considering that until last Thursday, Tehran had been relatively calm, what factors led to the violent demonstrations of the past few days?

The prime minister said: I see two or three reasons for this. When it is said that the government is succeeding in what it is doing, that it is securing individual and social freedoms and that if it remains in power it will be able to survive, this is considered a defeat for them [unspecified]. The second problem: When talk of having reached an agreement with Ayatollah Khomeyni is raised, there are certain elements who do not want to see this country calm. As for this unrest and chaos and the surrounding of the country's gendarmerie posts, I do not believe there is any country in this world that could tolerate these things. I say here that any blood which has been shed since 6 January is the responsibility of those individuals who created this turmoil and upheaval; neither the police nor the gendarmerie nor the army is responsible for it.

Asked about changing the regime through a referendum and through the parliament, the prime minister said: Our constitution has given us the freedom so that the nation may decide its own fate. This, however, cannot happen through marches, by terror, by means of Molotov cocktails or any other incendiary devices. This can only happen through a people who can elect their own representatives in a free atmosphere, divorced from terror and without government interference.

The prime minister said: I am not saying who is good or who is evil. What I am saying is that the people must be free; it is only under such circumstances that a constituent assembly or similar assemblies can apply what is written in the constitution in connection with any change. I am the first to submit to this and will be the first person who, God willing, when the country is calm, pursues such changes as must take place.

Another correspondent asked about the arrest of five journalists. Dr Bakhtiar said: These journalists spent only 2 days in jail; they will be freed at noon today. As for their arrest, I have already explained this in detail.

Another correspondent asked: Dr Bakhtiar, considering the slogans carried by demonstrators, do you still think you can play the role of an intermediary?

The prime minister said: I am here to give the people all the freedoms they were demanding. I did this enthusiastically, for these were my own wishes and ideas. What do they want now? The constitution must be implemented, elections must be free and, according to the law, the parliament must represent everyone. I will not surrender to force, clamor and upheaval.

The prime minister stressed: If I wanted to surrender to force and dictatorship, I would have done so during the past 25 years. Now, I will oppose any dictator of any hue.

A correspondent raised a point about the situation in Kordestan and the statement issued by the military commander of the region. Dr Bakhtiar said: I have issued two orders to the security forces. First, maximum tolerance toward people who demonstrate and have the right to demonstrate--those who want freedom, when they do not have it, and so forth. Toward these groups of people, maximum tolerance must be shown. I have issued another order: From the Aras border to Bandar Abbas and from the Qasr Shirin border to the Afghanistan border, if any flag other than the Iranian flag is flown or tribes or people raise the question of separatism, then without waiting for another order, the security forces must deal with them.

Another correspondent asked: If the recent strikes continue, then how can your government operate economically?

Dr Bakhtiar said: My government is only 3 weeks old. Considering my policy and the announcement that only those who work will be paid, then I think a great many unemployed have realized (?they have not done the right thing). The prime minister added: I have prevented so much unnecessary spending and stopped so many unnecessary purchases that I believe we will be able to withstand the economic problems for some time. Of course, I have repeatedly stated that halting the country's economic wheels is a crime. This is precisely what the foreigners want. Foreigners want our country to be in a situation under which we have to beg others. But they must remember that the side which can resist 15 minutes more can win the war.

At this point, a correspondent asked: When hundreds of thousands of demonstrators take to the streets, shouting "Death to Bakhtiar!", first of all what is your own feeling? And also, as a democrat and leader of a democratic country who ought to enjoy the confidence and love of his people, how do you feel about it?

The prime minister said: Look, I have heard such slogans as "Long live Mussolini!" I have witnessed it. I have also heard and seen slogans "Death to Mussolini!" I have heard the slogan "Long live Hitler!" and "Death to Hitler!" I have heard these things so many times and am not affected by them. I have a mission, which is to secure freedom, nothing more. Those shouting against me; what is their criticism? I have fought for their freedom and have secured it. However, it appears that they do not want freedom; they want dictatorship. They might achieve it, too.

At this point someone asked: Excuse me for returning to the events of yesterday afternoon. I myself witnessed solidiers opening fire on people. Have you investigated this?

Dr Bakhtiar said: Of course, this will be investigated, as was shown in the case of the governor of Khuzestan who did not carry out his duties properly and whom I recalled to Tehran. But tell me: 2 days ago a mammoth march took place which hundreds of thousands of men and women took part in. They chanted slogans and even insults, as happens in your country. As you saw, no blood was shed that day. However, cometimes certain people enter the arena with the sole aim of causing bloodshed. This is the point. Otherwise, even if 1 million people go on an orderly march nothing may happen. But it would suffice for 15 individuals with a commando mission to enter the arena with Molotov cocktails and daggers for there to be bloodshed.

A correspondent asked: Do you think these same elements are present in the army?

The prime minister answered: I do not think so. I cannot pass judgment on 400,000 people or promise anything, but I do not think so.

Again the date of Ayatollah Khomeyni's return was raised. The prime minister said: I do not know; you can ask his representatives. As soon as the question of his safety is settled, then he can return this afternoon or in 10 days time.

He was asked: It is said that the country is economically paralyzed. What are your plans for reactivating the country's economic wheels?

The prime minister said: To start with, a lion's share of the blame for the present economic malaise should be shouldered by past weak governments, who allowed the people to take to the streets for more or less political strikes, and then at the end of the month not only to receive their salaries but something extra as well. This is fine. You do not see anything remotely similar anywhere in the world. No doubt people have the right to go on strike, but they have no right to receive additional pay during the strike. However, once they realize that they will get paid no longer, they learn they will have to work. One must work to get paid. But if they wish to continue their strikes, as they are doing now, we will not pay them. We do not lose anything; it is they who are losing.

As for the economic difficulty which you mentioned, I must say it is tragic. I believe those who have done so much harm to the country are criminals. I stress the word criminal..

Here someone asked: Where does your government draw its strength? Only from the constitution--that is, this very legality which you stress--or is it the coalition of certain political groups and social classes, or the army?

The prime minister said: All intellectuals and all people with goodwill who have the courage of their convictions and are courageous enough to express their beliefs--of course, minus the silent majority--all these people individually tell me I am right. However, these people are puzzled and a handful of people, namely one or two groups whom you know and whom I will not name, are leading them wherever they want. I am only saying that my government will be legal even after the elections. However, if the majority did not want me, then as a genuine democrat I would submit to it. But not by means of undemocratic ways.

He was asked: Are you sure of solidarity between your government and the people?

The prime minister said: I did not say anything about people's solidarity with me. I said there is a majority or at least a class of people who want liberation [azad sazi], who support democracy, who want to live and let live. They want freedom of speech, so that perhaps they might be able to express their ideas freely during the elections.

At this point, a British correspondent asked: Mr Prime Minister, you spoke about Iran's constitution and the establishment of a republic. Are you planning to make this change in the constitution?

The prime minister said: I believe you are a British correspondent. Why do you not press the issue of a republican regime in the case of your own country? To me, a republican system is not important. To me, even a constitutional government is not important. What is important to me is Iran, just as Britain is important to you.

Another correspondent asked: As a democratic person, what is your feeling about yesterday's events?

The prime minister said: Look, there is a group of people which resorts to provocations. They have a plan. The plan is based on bringing the government to its knees in favor of an entirely unknown system. There are also other forces [words indistinct] in Iran which I do not want to name now. You know them better than I do.

So there is a (?nebulous) force and a force based on an entirely unknown system. The presence of these forces, as far as the negative aspect of the case is concerned, is very good. However, no positive proposal has been offered by these groups. Alongside these groups there are those who receive specific orders. You must remember that the only chance for the establishment of communism in Iran, a communism attached to a superpower, is in seeing Iran under corruption, torture and oppression. Once these shortcomings are eliminated, as we intend, then the final verdict is issued for those who intend to create a dictatorship in Iran, be it left or right.

The prime minister added: I say again, the shedding of one drop of blood grieves me. I always order avoiding clashes as much as possible. But, after all, if you have anything to say you are free to say it. Why do you not use your freedom of expression to persuade others? However, we are not going to give you freedom to throw grenades. When you throw grenades, then firing takes place. We must not create such clashes. If you do this, if you hurl grenades in France, too, then you become the target of shooting. Say: "Death to Bakhtiar!" "Death to anyone!" Demonstrate as much as you like, as much as you want. Write anything you wish. But when you hurl grenades, then you become a target.

Answering a correspondent about the arrest of five journalists, the prime minister said: We live under martial law. It is possible that both you and I might get arrested. I spent 5 years in prison. So they spend 3 days in prison. There are sometimes government reasons and conditions in the country requiring such actions. Do you really think Marshal Petain was a traitor? No, but for reasons of state he had to remain in prison for the rest of his life. A few days in prison for reasons of the state should not be that important.

PARS REPORTS TEHRAN 29 JAN DEATH TOLL REACHES 28

LD291258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Following yesterday's bloody incidents in Tehran, the PARS News Agency, after contacting various hospitals, reports today that one more of the wounded died in the hospital last night and this raised the number of dead in Tehran to 28. This report indicates that at present there are 141 wounded hospitalized in Dariush Kabir, Farabi, Hezar Takht-e Khabi and Dr Eqbal hospitals. REUTER in its latest report gives the number of people killed in Tehran yesterday as 30.

Violent Demonstrations in Rasht

LD291256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Peaceful demonstrations were staged in the cities of Tabriz, Maragheh and Hashtrud today. Our correspondent reports from Rasht that following the recent unrest in this city, demonstrations took place in various parts of Rasht today. The demonstrators were dispersed by security officials using teargas and firing in the air.

At last night's demonstrations in Rasht, the demonstrators set fire to several government and private institutions, a rice warehouse and [word indistinct] adjacent to it; several automobiles were also set on fire. Later the demonstrators created artificial traffic jams, set fire to several more automobiles and destroyed one [word indistinct] food store, a photography studio and various bank branches by setting fire to them.

Last night when the demonstrators attempted to set fire to a (?garage) and a warehouse in the (?Zarchub) locality of Rasht, they were confronted by a group armed with [word indistinct] guns and other weapons. Eleven people were wounded as a result of this clash. The financial damage resulting from these demonstrations has been calculated at over 200 million rials.

Mass Demonstration in Abadan

LD291242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of people in Abadan marched along the city's central avenues beginning at 0800 today, carrying pictures of the great religious leaders and numerous slogans. The march started from the Masjed Now. The marchers passed through several streets and headed towards the city sports stadium.

SENIOR TEHRAN GENDARMERIE OFFICER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

LD291754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran today witnessed scattered demonstrations, marches, arson and an assassination attempt against a senior gendarmerie officer. Starting this morning, demonstrations, the setting up of barricades, the burning of tires and the setting on fire of cars created roadblocks in various parts of the city, particularly in Eisenhower and Shahreza avenues, and streets in the vicinity of Tehran University. The demonstrators were dispersed by security forces without serious clashes.

A group of demonstrators in the neighborhood of Qavin Square and the southern sections of Simetri Avenue set a nightclub and a theater on fire. The fire spread to nearby homes.

From about 1000 today another group, estimated at about 5,000, gathered at 24 Esfand Square and the vicinity of the gendarmerie headquarters and attacked the guards with stones. A Molotov cocktail was also thrown into the officers' restaurant and caused a fire there. Before spreading too far the fire was brought under control. Gendarmerie guardsmen and security forces used loudspeakers to warn the people to disperse. The demonstrations subsided to some extent by about 1600.

At that time, Lt Gen Taqi Latifi, head of the adjutants department of the gendarmerie, was attacked by a group of demonstrators as he was about to cross the road at the top of Amirabad Avenue. The demonstrators stopped his car and, after wounding the driver, inflicted several stab wounds on Lieutenant General Latifi with a knife. Reports on his condition so far say that Lieutenant General Latifi, severely wounded as a result of the stab wounds, is undergoing an operation in the hospital.

The Tehran demonstrations today also included marches accompanied by the chanting of slogans and songs in some streets. The demonstrations reached a climax in a funeral ceremony for those killed in the Tehran incidents yesterday. The Tehran demonstrations today continued until nightfall.

It was reported an hour ago that in Taj, Autobahn, and Amirabad streets there are still roadblocks, fires and demonstrations.

In the violent demonstrations today, the Shekufeh Now nightclub, Majidiyeh brewery, a liquor shop at the railway station and a liquor shop in Qazvin Street were set on fire, and the Arzumanian sausage factory near Azari junction was also set on fire. One building block was also set on fire at Kennedy Square and which reportedly belonged to a SAVAK department.

In Tajrish, too, about 1,200 people staged demonstrations. A 300-person demonstration at Damavand College was ended with the intervention of the security forces.

The fires, which were very extensive in Simetri Street and in the vicinity of the Shekufeh Now nightclub and which engulfed a number of homes in Darvazeh Qazvin, continued for several hours because of the roadblocks and because fire engines had difficulty in getting to the area.

Although the area in the neighborhood of the gendarmerie headquarters was emptied of crowds several times today, it was reported at 1900 that groups of people had once again gathered around the building.

Demonstrators today also set on fire two fire engines and a crane. These demonstrations ended at about 1930.

According to the security forces, no one was killed in the demonstrations today.

There were also demonstrations today in the cities of Tabriz, Maragheh, Hashtrud, Rasht and Abadan. According to reports, these demonstrations were all peaceful.

AFP: FOUR KILLED IN TEHRAN 'RED LIGHT DISTRICT'

TA291534 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 29 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 29 (AFP)--Muslim demonstrators set fire to this city's old red light district today, attacked prostitutes and clashed with army troops, leaving four people dead and at least 10 injured.

"This is purification by fire," demonstrators shouted, burning pornographic photographs. Systematically looting bars, nightclubs and brothels, they tossed bottles of beer and other alcoholic beverages into gutters, where they exploded as flames hit them.

The area was barricaded and the army continued firing this afternoon to disperse demonstrators.

TEHRAN REPORTS SCATTERED DEMONSTRATIONS 30 JAN

LD301132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] There were again scattered demonstrations in Tehran today and yet another brewery was set on fire. This morning groups of demonstrators set up road blocks at the Eisenhower-Azarabayjan intersection. They then attacked the Argo brewery and set it on fire.

There were also scattered demonstrations near Tehran University and 24 Esfand Square. According to martial law authorities, there had been no serious clashes between demonstrators and martial law officers up to 1300.

Provincial cities are peaceful and no disturbances have been reported by our correspondents. According to reports received by 1300, there were only peaceful marches and demonstrations in Reza'iyeh and Zanjan.

KHOMEYNI AIDE YAZDI DISCUSSES FUTURE RULE IN IRAN

LD261437 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Jan 79 p 32 LD

[Antoine Francis interview with Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, a "senior aide" of Ayatollah Khomeyni, in Neauphle-le-Chateau, France--date not given]

[Text] In order to throw light on the Islamic republic whose achievement seems to be imminent, we went to see Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, who is one of the ayatollah's senior aides. He is also president of the federation of Iranian teachers and students abroad and one of the leading Iranian intellectual figures opposing the shah. He declared his stand with Ayatollah Khomeyni from the beginning of the movement. He has not left Neauphle-le-Chateau since the ayatollah's arrival and has been the closest civilian aide working with the ayatollah. The French papers have suggested his name as one of the persons Khomeyni will appoint to the Islamic council which will rule the Islamic republic. We put the following questions to Dr Yazdi:

AL-HAWADITH: What are the fundamentals of the Islamic republic, and on what basis will it be founded? Can you explain this to us?

Dr Yazdi: The Islamic republic will be a democratic republic in which the democratic system will be correctly applied and for which a new constitution will be created based on the Islamic Shari'a in the light of contemporary civilization. It will be a democracy that insures freedom of action and equality of rights and obligations for all citizens without discrimination.

AL-HAWADITH: Could you elaborate on this?

Dr Yazdi: The Islamic republic is a comprehensive revolution. Intellectually, it will insure freedom of thought to all the faithful, nonbelievers and minorities on condition of loyalty to the nation's interest.

On the religious level, the religion of the state is Islam and the laws will be based on the holy Koran, prophetic tradition and Islamic jurisprudence.

On the cultural level, there will be a radical change in the cultural life and in everything that is copied from the West.

AL-HAWADITH: Will you apply the Islamic laws to the letter? In other words, would the thief's hand be cut off, the adulterer stoned, and the criminal beheaded in a public square?

Dr Yazdi: Islamic criminal laws are circumstantial. A different law is applied to every incident. Islam prohibits stealing, and some robbery cases will be punished by hand amputation. Likewise, Islam prohibits adultery and so Islamic law will be applied.

AL-HAWADITH: Will you close down casinos and brothels?

Dr Yazdi: Of course there will be no gambling casinos or prostitution in the Islamic republic.

AL-HAWADITH: Will liquor be banned?

Dr Yazdi: Of course. Islam absolutely prohibits liquor and calls for avoiding it completely.

AL-HAWADITH: Even to foreigners and non-Muslims?

Dr Yazdi: In the Islamic republic liquor will be banned to everybody. Whoever lives in our republic must comply with its laws. Its laws are derived from Islam.

AL-HAWADITH: Such laws are being applied to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Will you, therefore, establish a similar regime?

Dr Yazdi: They only adopt the superficialities of Islam. Islam is a comprehensive system of behavior as well as an attitude to the problems of Muslims. We will build a genuine and comprehensive Islamic democratic republic.

AL-HAWADITH: But such statements would cause you problems.

Dr Yazdi: We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of any country. Our revolution will not try to interfere in other countries, but its example will reveal many facts and dispel many illusions.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your attitude toward the Palestine problem and the PLO?

Dr Yazdi: We have already declared this stand. We are with the Palestinian people, we will break relations with Israel and we will support the Palestinian people's revolution.

AL-HAWADITH: It appears that the Iraqi regime has changed its attitude toward your revolution following the shah's departure. How do you explain this?

Dr Yazdi: Nothing has changed in Iraq's attitude. There is probably some diplomatic flexibility which usually follows a victory.

AL-HAWADITH: There are new Kurdish movements in the southern part of the country, where they occupied a border post. It is said that they are followers of At-Talabani. How will the Islamic republic deal with the Kurdish problem?

Dr Yazdi: There is no Kurdish problem in Iran. The Islamic republic will respect all the religious and national minorities in Iran and will give them the freedom to live, exist and practice within the regime of the new Islamic republic, which will be based on democracy.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the republic's attitude toward the political alliances to which Iran belongs today?

Dr Yazdi: The republic's foreign policy will be determined by the Islamic council. But that policy will be based on independence and nonalinement with the Western countries.

AL-HAWADITH: Regarding the Islamic council, why has His Eminence Khomeyni not yet announced the names of the council members, or has he failed to form the council?

Dr Yazdi: The names of the council members are with Ayatollah Khomeyni, but he will not declare them before returning to Iran.

AL-HAWADITH: What role will the Iranian Army play in the Islamic republic?

Dr Yazdi: Rule in the Islamic republic will not be based on military force, as it was during the shah's rule. The army's role will change, and foreign domination of it will end. Iran will no longer be the gulf gendarme.

AL-HAWADITH: Will you seek to diversify your arms sources?

Dr Yazdi: The Islamic council will decide this in the future. These subjects are premature.

AL-HAWADITH: What will be the fate of U.S. military bases in Iran? Would you ask for the explusion of the Americans from the area?

Dr Yazdi: I have already said that Iran's foreign policy will be determined by the Islamic council, but Ayatollah Khomeyni has already declared that Iran will not be a military base for anybody.

AL-HAWADITH: In ruling the country, will you cooperate with the communist party, which participated with you in expelling the shah?

Dr Yazdi: The shah was expelled by the Iranian popular Islamic movement.

TUDEH'S ESKANDARI REPORTEDLY REPLACED FOR OPPOSING KHOMEYNI

LD291515 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE FIGARO in French on 26 January 1979 carries on page 5 a 1,350-word dispatch by special envoy Thierry Desjardins on the history of the Iranian Tudeh Party in which it claimed that, because of his hostility to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the party's former leader Iraj Eskandari was on 4 January "quite simply dismissed and replaced as first secretary by a certain Nuroddin Kianuri, who immediately published a shameless communique in which he declared, in part: 'The Tudeh Party approves Ayatollah Khomeyni's initiative to set up an Islamic revolutionary council. The ayatollah's program coincides with that of the Tudeh Party.... Any government which follows the policy outlined by the ayatollah will have the Tudeh's support.'"

L'HUMANITE CITES LEADER OF PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC UNION

LD300859 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jan 79 p 7 LD

[Dominique Bari Tehran dispatch: "The Republic, Great Step Forward"]

[Text] Tehran, 23 January--After a 25-year dictatorship and ban on all political parties, a few organizations are emerging, among them the Iranian People's Democratic Union whose leader is the writer Behazin, chairman of the writers union. Created on 19 October, the Iranian People's Democratic Union has set for itself the target of forming a progressive front for independence, democracy and social progress.

On 23 October, 3 days after the publication of the union's program, Behazin was arrested, imprisoned in the "committee" (SAVAK central prison) and then at Ebin and threatened with a military trial. He was released on 14 January after a period of very harsh detention.

In Behazin's view, his arrest was intended by the government "to stop people from joining the newly created party. But pressure from the democratic forces in Iran and abroad compelled the government to free me."

"As its name indicates, the Iranian People's Democratic Union," Behazin explained, "is a democratic party which appeals to all who want to fight against despotism and American domination of Iran. Our aim is to organize the democratic left in our country and endeavor to help establish a democracy--in other words, a political and social regime which will guarantee all freedoms to all social strata, without distinction and without restrictions."

With regard to the religious movement and its leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian People's Democratic Union president believes that the Shi'ite dignitary is at present the symbol of the Iranian people's revolutionary movement.

"I see the Islamic movement as a political reality which we must take into account. As long as it represents the Iranian people's revolutionary ideals we will remain at its side, while at the same time preserving our political identity and our freedom of action in the context of the Iranian People's Democratic Union.

"The people are free to choose their ideology and their emblem and it is not for us to go against this choice, but we must be able to express our positions and our ideas."

"Ayatollah Khomeyni's return to Iran on Friday could lead to the setting up of an Islamic republican government whose fundamental principles are still unknown to us," Behazin continued. "The establishment of such a republic, especially after the successes won by the people's movements, is a great step forward in relation to the shah's despotic and fascist government."

In the shah's officially temporary absence, the few acts of resistance to the regime which have occurred within the army have remained very limited. The great majority of the military support the sovereign, who still has the backing of certain forces in Iran.

"For this reason," according to Behazin, "The Islamic republic must strive to destroy the entire ruling apparatus of dictatorship.. Parliament, the Senate and SAVAK (the political police force) must be dissolved, and the army, which is at present a force of repression, must be reorganized. New government structures must be set up with the help of the people's democratic forces. If these steps are not taken the danger of a return to dictatorship will persist."

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN ON RELIGION, U.S. INTERFERENCE

TA281733 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1800 GMT on 27 January carries two commentaries. The first concerns the religious observances in Iran of the anniversary of the death of the founder of the Islamic faith Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah.

Within the context of the religious occasion, the unidentified commentator points out that all national and progressive individuals are anticipating a military coup d'etat by the Iranian military commanders and their "American masters." At the conclusion of the commentary the announcer says: "Faced by the (?preparations) of armed officials for a coup d'etat, the people of our country will not put their hands in their pockets. Inspired by all their struggling religious leaders [pishvayan-e mujahid mazhabi] and national leaders, the people will continue their holy war [jihad] to final victory over despotism and until the establishment of a national government which is the expression of national aspirations--hokumat-e melli o nashi az erade-ye mellat."

The second commentary apparently focuses on the objectives of the American military in Iran. The commentary begins: "Dear fellow citizens, America is shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of our country. General Huyser, the deputy commander of the forces of the United States of America in Europe, originally came to Iran for a stopover of a few days, but he has lengthened his stay in our country for an unspecified amount of time. In the political, national, religious, social and cultural circles of our country, discussions are continuing about General Huyser and about the aggressive and interventionist objectives of this uninvited guest, this representative of the Pentagon and the central espionage organization of America.

"Increasing attention is being paid to the days before the 28 Mordad [19 August 1952] coup d'etat. In those days the American general (?Edward Cooper) was involved in an obvious and open way in organizing a plot and preparing a coup d'etat against the legal power of the late Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq. The general had served in the royal guard [gard-e soltanati], and he was thoroughly familiar with the senior officers of the army." The commentary goes on to discuss the cooperation of U.S. military officer Schwartzkopf with the senior officers of the army and with Zahedi, as well as with such as Sha'ban Bimokh. The remainder of the commentary is unmonitorable.

NVOI ON KHOMEYNI STATEMENT, PRO-SHAH DEMONSTRATIONS

TA282213 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1745 GMT on 28 January carries four commentaries, of which only the first two were monitorable.

The first commentary, entitled: "People of Iran, Protect Your Holy War [Jihad]!", begins with a reminder that the Bakhtiar government is basically illegal and unacceptable to the Iranian nation. This point is reinforced by reading the text of Khomeyni's announcement concerning the visit of Bakhtiar to the ayatollah's headquarters near Paris. In his announcement the ayatollah denied having any contact with or willingness to deal with Bakhtiar as long as Bakhtiar retains the title of prime minister. The commentator observes that the ayatollah's message confirms the warnings of a plot, and as everyone must realize the regime has already initiated its coup d'etat against the nation.

The commentary continues with the observation that political circles in our nation are watching the shah's officials and their American masters, led by General Huyser, carefully, and that the events of the past 2 days in Iran have confirmed that the CIA and the Pentagon have assisted in the instigation of a bloody coup d'etat.

The commentary accuses the Bakhtiar government of having come to terms with SAVAK and the military despite all Bakhtiar's statements to the contrary. Bakhtiar must carry the responsibility for this ugly coup d'etat organized by his American masters.

The commentary says that faced with these threats and as underlined by His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, the religious leaders and all the people must maintain their unity. The holy war must continue. The remnants of the monarchy must crumble. As demanded by the nation, an "Islamic national government [jomhuri-ye melli-ye Eslami]" must be established.

The second commentary begins by drawing attention to "the obvious support by Carter" for the filthy regime of the former shah and the provision by America of oil supplies for the Iranian military. The commentary then goes on to analyze the recent pro-shah demonstrations in Tehran. The announcer notes that the same group of confidence men and criminals who have so long exploited Iran are now--with the support of their American masters from the CIA and the Pentagon, led by General Huyser--speaking of "the defense of the constitution." Using this excuse they are sending groups into the streets, most of whom are being forced or intimidated into obeying the orders of the regime. The people are not deceived, however, and they know that the same thugs who used to go into the streets wielding their sticks and clubs having been paid to scream "Long live the shah!" are now pouring into the streets "in defense of the constitution." The groups have been seen to include police, security officials and members of military officers' families. Despite all the efforts of the corrupt regime of the former shah, the revolution of the Iranian nation will go on!

NVOI SCORES BAKHTIAR, U.S. EXPLOITATION OF IRAN

TA291035 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 28 January first carries a commentary scoring the Bakhtiar government as "illegal" and Bakhtiar himself as a man "who receives his orders from the Pentagon, the CIA and SAVAK." The commentary then refers to recent incidents in various towns in Iran and says: "Bakhtiar is responsible for all these crimes and slaughter."

After stressing the Iranian people's revolutionary struggle the commentary says: "The Iranian nation will continue the national struggle until the evil imperial regime is destroyed, all its remnants are eliminated and a national Islamic republic is established as willed by the people. The Iranian nation has only one path to follow: the path of maintaining the holy war and defeating and destroying the shah's dark forces. This is dictated by our times and by history."

The radio then carries another commentary accusing the United States of "openly interfering in our country's internal affairs." It says that General Huyser, who "supposedly arrived in Iran for a brief visit, has prolonged his stay indefinitely." The commentary says that "actually, General Huyser is a representative of the CIA and the Pentagon." After recalling that Mosaddeq was overthrown by "a U.S.-organized coup which restored the shah to power," the commentary says: "American imperialists in their crude imagination are trying to repeat history" and "they want to save the shah's rotten regime and the United States' strategic and other interests in the Near East and are plotting a military coup d'etat." It goes on to say that the "head of government, Bakhtiar, is aware of the aim of the coupists, headed by General Huyser, and of their plotting. Despite this, Bakhtiar, who talks of a free country, is taking no steps toward foiling their aim."

"Our people are aware of their enemies' plans. They know that these dark days have arrived because of the shah and his bloodshedding regime and of U.S. imperialism." The commentary urges: "Death to the supporters of the shah and the United States. Americans get out of our country."

"Dear fellow countrymen, toilers, Iran's freedom-loving people, patriotic officers and soldiers: Hold high the standard of struggle and holy war in order to topple the criminal shah's bloodthirsty regime and to end the imperialist interference and aggression and to establish a republic."

At 1815 GMT on 28 January the radio carries a commentary denouncing the "shah's oppressive and bloodshedding regime." After noting that the constitution was constantly violated by the shah, the commentary says that "in this latter part of the twentieth century the Iranian people's demands can no longer by ignored" and that "the Iranian nation's revolution is intended to end the shah's oppressive and despotic regime and reign. It is intended to establish a republic as willed by the nation. The revolutionary struggle will continue until victory, and the crushing power of this revolution will sweep aside every obstacle."

The radio then carries a second commentary saying that for more than 25 years Iran has been under U.S. domination, and U.S. companies have been "plundering the nation's wealth in various ways." It says: "One way of exploitation is selling the country war weapons. U.S. and Western powers have sold the shah's regime thousands of tanks and planes and war equipment in return for oil worth billions of dollars." It adds that "U.S. monopolies have received more than $18.5 billion."

The commentary also criticizes the shah and his entourage for plundering the national wealth. It says: "Currently, the shah's personal wealth is worth $1.5 billion. His entourage, his various ministers and supporters, 44 of them, have transfered more than $2 billion abroad. And the so-called Shah Foundation is worth $2 billion. The shah plundered a large part of the nation's wealth by receiving bribes from domestic and foreign businessmen and from oil monopolies."

It continues: "People are aware that the shah's police regime was established with the support of the United States." Furthermore, "the shah gave his security officers a free hand to kill and torture people, as a result of which the country's most distinguished sons were either imprisoned or executed."

The commentary then says: "Our people want the abolition of the Regency Council, Bakhtiar's resignation and the expulsion of all American advisers from our country. Our people will continue their holy war to their last breath to achieve these aims."

RADIO OF PATRIOTS CALLS FOR WORKERS ASSEMBLIES

TA261831 [Editorial Report TA] Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 24 January concludes the evening's program with a commentary entitled: "The Role of the Workers Assemblies [shuraha-ye enqelabi] in Achieving Victory in the Iranian Revolution." The commentator begins with the observation that "the movement of the masses of the Iranian people" is gaining momentum and spreading its roots, and is continuing the struggle dedicated to the total destruction of the shah's regime and its ties to imperialism.

The announcer says: The "vast strikes and the people's demonstrations" have caused a serious crisis in the ruling class and have shaken the basis of the monarchy and of imperialism. At this time the revolutionary workers must achieve the cooperation of the various struggling strata of society and of the different classes. "At the same time as these strikes, the cresting wave of demonstrations and conflicts in the streets--(?which have included) an attack on the American Embassy and on the other imperialist and Zionist installations--has shown the seriousness of the Iranian revolution" against world imperialism, and American imperialism in particular.

The strikes of the oil workers have been a particularly worthy contribution toward the destruction of the regime. During the past few days, the power of the oil workers has been felt beyond the borders of the nation, and they have scored a blow against the imperialism of America, Japan, and others--including the racist regime of South Africa and the Zionists of Israel--all of whom are primary importers of Iranian oil. This past year has taught the workers that they will never be free under the rule of the shah. Now the time has come for the working class to organize for the final struggle.

At this time one key step toward preparing for the final victory is the formation of workers assemblies, which is the essential way to organize the struggle of the working class. The role of the worker is essential in the future of the revolution. "Thus, by establishing the workers council and assemblies [anjomanha va shuraha-ye karkonha] a great historical groundwork" will be prepared for the coming generations of mankind. In circumstances where the relationships in the factory are those of the exploiter and the exploited, the worker does not have freedom and democracy. With the workers councils and assemblies the revolution can spread.

In the historical period of Iran's constitutional struggle, there were numerous examples of councils and assemblies. Of course, the circumstances then and now are quite different, "but still it is essential in the current circumstances to move the Iranian revolutionary movement forward through the formation of workers assemblies [shuraha-ye kargari] in the factories, peasants assemblies [shuraha-ye dehqqani] in the villages, soldiers assemblies [shuraha-ye sarbazan] in the bases and in (?all) the other economic and social organs in Iran. Let the assemblies of the masses of the toiling people of Iran spread!"

RADIO OF PATRIOTS: FORD MIDEAST TRIP REFLECTS PLOT

TA261953 Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran 1615 GMT 26 Jan 79 TA

[Text] According to reports from (?some) sources of the press association in Kuwait, American imperialism and the treacherous regime of As-Sadat and the runaway shah (?have initiated) a new plot against the struggling masses of the Iranian people. According to reports from these sources, this plot was planned in Aswan (?by using) Gerald Ford, the former president of America, and the runaway shah and Anwar as-Sadat.

These sources confirm that the Ford trip to Egypt took place at the request of Jimmy Carter, the current President of America, and that the plot was (?reviewed and approved) during the quadripartite conference of the leaders of world imperialism on the island of Guadeloupe.

Down with the plots of world imperialism!

AFGHANISTAN

MUSLIM LEADERS DENOUNCE GOVERNMENT ATROCITIES

LD291016 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Lahore, 29 January--The Muslim leaders in Lahore have denounced the atrocities committed by the Government of Afghanistan against the Muslims and called for help for the oppressed Muslims there.

This was contained in a letter which two of the Muslim leaders have sent to the Islamic Congress in Mecca. They said that the Government of Afghanistan is assisting the communists in their efforts to dominate the Muslims. They added that the government has already arrested 81 Muslim leaders and set fire to one of their offices.

The Pakistani paper GANJ reported a few days ago that Afghani planes have strafed a rebel village in northeast Afghanistan.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE DENIES PRO-WEST 'TILT' IN FOREIGN POLICY

BK270953 Delhi ISI in English 0942 GMT 27 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee denied on 25 January suggestions that there was in the Janata government's foreign policy a pro-Western orientation or "tilt" towards the United States, reports PTI.

He reminded members of the Consultative Committee of Parliament attached to his ministry that steps to normalise and improve relations with the United States had all been initiated by the previous Congress government. The present government had continued the process and there was no justification for branding the government's policy as pro-West.

Vaypayee pointed out that during the past 2 years India's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries has grown stronger. Visits had been exchanged between India and these countries.

He referred to the recent visit of Chairman Honecker of the German Democratic Republic during which a long-term cooperation agreement was signed with that country. Cooperation with the Soviet Union was also expanding, he said.

DESAI: ARABS SHOULD GIVE UP IDEA OF DESTROYING ISRAEL

BK291709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 29 Jan 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (AFP)--Prime Minister Morarji Desai said here today that Arabs should give up the attitude of "wiping out" Israel. Mr Desai, who was talking to a group of journalists from nonalined countries when they called on him, said that Israel "is a fact" recognised by the United Nations and many countries and it could not be removed.

Regarding Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative, he said the talks were still continuing and so officially there could not be any comment on it. "Personally I thought it was a courageous act, but it had created suspicion in other Arab states."

Mr Desai expressed hope that President as-Sadat "will not give up anything" of interest to Arabs and the Palestinians. "I would like to see it (Middle East problem) solved peacefully."

The prime minister said that foreign intervention, whether in Asia or Africa, would not help solve any problem. Each country had to tackle problems on its own and find solutions suited to it, he added.

NAXALITES DEMONSTRATE AGAINST USSR, SRV

BK271615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 27 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Calcutta, 27 Jan (AFP)--More than 2,000 Naxalite communists, including about 400 women, today staged a demonstration outside the USSR Consulate General here and burnt an effigy of the Soviet Communist Party chief, Leonid Brezhnev.

The extremist Naxalites, belonging to various factions, were protesting against what they called the "blatant and naked invasion of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops with direct political and military backing of the Soviet Union".

The demonstrators also burnt the effigy of the Vietnamese prime minister about 200 yards away from the heavily-guarded Russian Consulate where they were stopped by the police.

A spokesman of the Communist Party of India, Marxist-Leninist (CPI-ML) which organised the demonstration today, recently said that "Cambodia has brought us all together". There are more than half a dozen pro-Beijing [Peking] groups in India. They have reportedly taken a common stand on the recent development in Cambodia and accused the Soviet Union of "invading" Cambodia.

INDIA-AUSTRALIA STATEMENT AT END OF FRASER'S VISIT

BK291515 Delhi ISI in English 1429 GMT 29 Jan 79 BK

["India-Australia joint press statement"--ISI heading]

[Text] The Right Honourable Malcolm Fraser, prime minister of Australia, is paying a visit to India for 9 days from January 25 to February 2, 1979. During his stay he has called on the president of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. Discussions have been held between Fraser and the prime minister of India, Morarji Desai, the two deputy prime ministers of India and other Cabinet ministers.

The discussions covered a wide range of international and regional issues as well as the further development of bilateral relations between India and Australia. The talks which took place in a spirit of utmost cordiality and understanding were very valuable.

The two prime ministers took pleasure in recalling their earlier meetings and discussions particularly at the Commonwealth Heads of Government regional meeting in Sydney in February 1978 which had helped to bring the two countries closer together. The two prime ministers felt that their countries had many interests in common and that it would be to their mutual advantage further to build in practical ways on close ties already existing between their peoples and governments. The discussions identified ways in which relationships between India and Australia could be developed further. Officials from the two countries will be discussing a practical basis for further cooperation, particularly in science, technology, trade, energy and related areas.

The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction at the advantages to be derived from membership in the commonwealth. They expressed the hope that this institution would prove increasingly useful as a forum for mutual cooperation and they recalled with satisfaction cooperation already achieved among countries of the region.

The two prime ministers considered the international situation in depth. They noted that there were areas of grave concern as well as of positive satisfaction on the world scene. Among the subjects on which discussions particularly focussed were the situation in South Asia and neighbouring countries, Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Both prime ministers agreed that there was an urgent need today for both aligned and nonaligned countries to find positive ways to reduce tensions. This should not be left to the superpowers alone. They reaffirmed that India and Australia from their respective positions--India as a member of the nonaligned movement and Austria as an aligned country--could play a useful role in promoting peace and stability by advocating responsible attitudes and constructive solutions to world problems.

It was recognised that the two countries had different historical and cultural backgrounds but shared democratic experience and a common belief that differences could be resolved if there were consideration for views of others and a genuine desire to seek out the common objective and grounds for agreement. Because of their respective and distinct positions, further developing their relations and working together more closely would help in creating an atmosphere conducive to cooperation rather than confrontation among nations.

The prime ministers recorded their determination to strengthen the warm relationship between their two countries and also their intention to advocate and pursue the cause of moderation.

The prime minister of Australia expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality received by him and his family during his visit. He extended an invitation to the prime minister of India to visit Australia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

During his stay in New Delhi, the prime minister of Australia was the chief guest at the Republic Day celebration in the capital. He left New Delhi on January 29, 1979, to visit Pantnagar, Chandigagh, Udaipur and Bombay. He is accompanied by Mrs Fraser and three of their children and by senior officials of the Australian Government.

MALDIVES

NEW PRESIDENT GAYCOM ON ARAB WORLD, RELATIONS

JN271150 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 27 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Male--Maldive Islands, 27 January--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, the new president of the Republic of Maldives, has praised the National Joint Action Charter between fraternal Syria and Iraq and the two countries' steps along the road of achieving unity. He said this is of great importance at the stage through which the Arab struggle is currently passing. He added that his government supports any step aimed at unifying the Arab homeland.

In an interview with the INA Colombo correspondent, the new president of the Maldive Islands reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian people's cause and the struggle these people are waging for self-determination and independence.

He asserted that a just and durable peace in the Arab area depends primarily on restoring the Palestinian people's full national rights. He added that as long as the Palestinians, who are the legitimate sons of the Palestinian land, continue to live in camps, peace would never be achieved in the Middle East.

On the republic's relations with the Arab homeland, President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom said these relations are deeply rooted and that his government will take all necessary steps to widen and consolidate these historic relations.

The INA correspondent reports that the president of the Republic of Maldives has said that his country will play an effective role in supporting the Palestinians and the Arab cause.

It is worth noting that the current government in the Maldives has severed all relations with the Zionist entity.

He said that his country strongly adheres to the nonalined policy and that it will play an important role in supporting the Third World countries.

He concluded by saying that his country strongly supports the steps that would render the Indian Ocean a demilitarized zone.

MAURITIUS

APPEAL FOR RESUMPTION OF U.S.-USSR TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN

BK271320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jan 79 BK

[Text] India and Mauritius have agreed to jointly appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their talks on reduction of their naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

At their talks in Port Louis, Mauritius, today, the two countries also agreed to intensify their efforts to demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. They expressed the hope that major maritime powers would participate in a conference to be convened by the United Nations next year.

The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, headed the Indian side, while the Mauritius side was led by that country's prime minister, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam. The situation in southern Africa was also reviewed.

PAKISTAN

MALAYSIA'S HUSSEIN SPEAKS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

BK281043 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn has said that an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Pakistan and Malaysia will soon be concluded providing for regular consultations to strengthen bilateral relations in these fields.

Addressing a news conference in Karachi today, he said that the area of cooperation would be identified at ministerial or official level meetings to be held later. He said that during his meetings with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and other government leaders, the need for strengthening cooperation in the field of shipping was strongly felt for increased trade between the two countries.

With the enlargement of shipping in both the countries, Malaysia's trade with Pakistan and the Persian Gulf countries would get a boost. The Malaysian prime minister said that Pakistan had made a rapid advancement in the technical field and his country could benefit from it.

He described his talks with President Ziaul Haq and other government leaders as very useful and said that the main objective of his visit to Pakistan was to establish close personal ties and to strengthen bilateral relations. Datuk Hussein bin Onn said that although his visit was short, it gave him an idea that there was a strong desire among the government and the people of Pakistan to develop bilateral relations with his country. The Malaysian prime minister spoke highly of the warm hospitality and welcome extended to him and his entourage in Pakistan.

Earlier, addressing the Malaysian students, he thanked the Government of Pakistan for providing such an opportunity to the Malaysian students to pursue their studies in Pakistan. Later, the Malaysian prime minister was given a warm send off by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and senior military and civil officials when he left Karachi for home after a 4-day official visit to Pakistan.

Further Report

BK290352 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Jan 79 BK

[Excerpts] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, has said that an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Pakistan and Malaysia will soon be concluded. It will provide for regular consultations to strengthen bilateral relations in these fields. Addressing a news conference in Karachi today, he said the two countries were anxious to come closer to each other in the economic fields and they have already identified the areas of cooperation.

Replying to a question, the Malaysian prime minister said that they believed in strict neutrality and were against big-power rivalry in the South Asian region. Their main concern was to achieve well-being and economic growth of South Asia. He said they wanted peace and friendship with all those who wanted friendship with Malaysia. He hoped the ASEAN would continue to be viable and contribute to the stability of this area. There could also be cooperation between the ASEAN countries and other countries in the region.

Referring to the conflict in Kampuchea, the Malaysian prime minister said his country stood for the principle of noninterference in the affairs of states and withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. He said Kampuchea people should have the opportunity to determine their own future.

Joint Statement

BK280355 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 28 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan and Malaysia have emphasized the need and importance of increased commercial exchanges and the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. A joint statement issued in Islamabad on the visit of the Malaysian prime minister, Mr Datuk Hussein bin Onn, to Pakistan, said the Malaysian prime minister and President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed full satisfaction at the positive development of relations between the two countries in all fields and their mutual desire for enlarging and deepening bilateral cooperation. It was agreed to finalize in the near future the agreement on the avoidance of double taxation already under negotiation. It was also agreed to initiate negotiations in order to conclude an agreement on economic and technical cooperation which, among other things, will provide for regular consultations between the two countries to strengthen bilateral relations in these fields.

The joint statement said both the leaders reviewed the international economic problems and expressed their resolve to actively contribute toward the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equality for developing countries. In this regard, they reiterated their support for the early establishment of a common fund.

Emphasizing their dedication toward working for Islamic solidarity, the Malaysian prime minister and the president of Pakistan expressed their firm belief that Islamic solidarity would serve as a driving force in the reassertion of their legitimate rights and position.

In reviewing the international situation, both leaders reiterated their conviction that for the attainment of durable peace it was essential that all states observe the principles of sovereignty, equality, respect for national independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. They should also observe principles of renunciation of threat or use of force and settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

The joint statement said the Malaysian prime minister apprised the president of Pakistan about the situation in Southeast Asia and steps taken by Malaysia to secure peace and stability in the region as embodied in the proposal for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq reaffirmed Pakistan's support for the proposal as it was in consonance with the efforts to advance peace and security. In the same context the Malaysian prime minister reiterated his government's support for Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

The president of Pakistan briefed the Malaysian prime minister on the progress achieved in the normalization of the situation in the South Asian region. Datuk Hussein bin Onn expressed his appreciation of the important contribution by Pakistan to the cause of good neighborly relations and lasting peace in the region.

Both sides agreed that the quation of Jammu and Kashmir should be resolved peacefully.

The Malaysian prime minister extended an official invitation to the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, on behalf of the paramount ruler of Malaysia, to visit Malaysia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Hussein Leaves for Home

BK280824 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 28 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn was given a warm sendoff when he left Karachi for home this morning at the end of his 4-day official visit to Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haw bade him farewell.

A smartly turned out contingent representing three armed services presented a guard of honor for the distinguished guest and the navy orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries. The Malaysian prime minister along with President General Ziaul Haq inspected the guard of honor. A 21-gun salute was given just before his plane took off.